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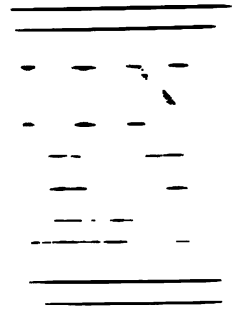

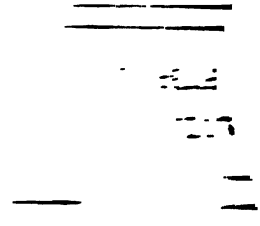

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VIVISECTION

A HEARTLESS SCIENCE

BY THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE

LONDON JOHN LANE THE BODLEY HEAD
NEW YORK JOHN LANE COMPANY MCMXVI

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To

THE REVERED MEMORY OF

THE SEVENTH EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

WHO DEVOTED

A LONG AND GLORIOUS LIFE TO ALLEVIATING THE

SUFFERINGS AND COMBATING THE CRUELTIES

OF THE WORLD

THUS FULFILLING THE MOTTO OF HIS ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE

"LOVE SERVE"

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William Watson has expressed a desire, which I hope may preserve me from a charge of vanity, that the following poem should appear in this book.

Such praise as it expresses, so far above my poor deserts, I attribute to the partiality of friendship; yet I will not deny or conceal the pride with which I thus find the name and fame of William Watson associated with my work.

S. C.

Swordsman of mercy, merciless to these
Who feign that the All-Father gladly sees
  His lowlier creatures racked and riven while Man
Buys with their agony a dreadful ease;

Not uncompanioned fight you this good fight;
Lords of invisible but invincible might,
  The poets all are with you evermore,
Marching like morn upon the camps of Night.

They watch you 'twixt the cheers and jeers of men,
Grappling with Cruelty in the dragon's den;
  I say they all are with you from of old,
Partisans of that dauntless sword, your pen.

Dark are the times; Death feasts with bloody jaws;
When ruth is prone in dust, who heeds your cause?
  Yet fight and faint not: still the stars look on;
And poets acclaim, and Shakespeare leads the applause.

No wonder! For the ancient legends say—
Telling great truth in the great Grecian way—
  That horsed on Pegasus was Bellerophon,
When he with joy did the Chimæra slay.

WILLIAM WATSON

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some of the sinister effects of the existence of this practice in our midst.

Here, then, I have drawn up briefly but in a permanent form the indictment that I bring against the practice of vivisection as permitted by law in England, and I indulge in the prophecy that the defenders of that practice will make no reasoned reply to it.

Perhaps I shall be told that I have no mandate to speak for the anti-vivisection cause, and in anticipation of that criticism I have not made any claim in this book to speak as anybody's representative.

I speak in my own name and in my own behalf, and I may claim with some pardonable pride to have acquired my convictions from three generations of ancestors whose title to distinction in the fields of law and letters cannot be gainsaid.

My father, the Chief Justice, was all his life an earnest, sincere and convinced opponent of vivisection; my grandfather, Sir John Coleridge, on the bench for twenty-three years, signed the first petition to Parliament against the practice, and in the preceding generation the opinions of the poet who wrote the concluding stanzas of the "Ancient Mariner" stand gloriously and irrevocably revealed. The duty of carrying on into my own fourth

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generation the combat against cruelty to animals of every kind comes to me therefore consecrated by time, filial affection, and reverence for a great tradition.

S. C.

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VIVISECTION

A

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VIVISECTION

CHAPTER I

CLASS LEGISLATION AGAINST CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

IN this book when I use the word vivisection without any qualification I shall mean the infliction of real and serious suffering on a vertebrate living animal, that suffering being inflicted upon it for a scientific purpose and not for its own ultimate individual benefit.

I shall not mean such transient and inevitable suffering as is entailed in taking an animal's life in as swift and as merciful a way as is practicable in the slaughterhouse. I shall not mean such suffering as is entailed in the failure of a sportsman to kill a bird outright with his gun. I shall not mean the suffering that is the inevitable concomitant of the hunting of stags, foxes, hares, and otters.

The word, of course, derivatively means only the cutting of live creatures, but it is conveniently used to mean "experiments upon living animals calculated to cause pain" (the phrase used in the Act 39 & 40 Vic. c. 77)

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and to include therefore starvings, bakings, freezings, poisonings, suffocatings, crushings, blows of mallets, dislocations of joints, breakings of bones, varnishings with pitch, whirlings in centrifugal machines, subjections to the pressure of many atmospheres or of none, hurlings from high towers on to stone pavements, the blowing up of the body by forcible inflation, applications of flame to the outside of the body, or by inhalation to its inside, the pouring of boiling water over the body or down the throat, and such like inflictions undertaken to extend knowledge.

There are lesser cruelties of all kinds and gradations perpetrated on animals around us with which the governing classes of this country do not interfere, but which may some day be suppressed, such as the imprisonment of wild birds and animals in confines too small for the possibility of comfort or happiness.

I am myself a Fellow of the Zoological Society, but that does not prevent my feeling an indignant sympathy with the eagles sitting moping in cages in the Regent's Park. The spectacle of their sorrow can afford no pleasure to any living person, nor can their habits profitably be studied in a cage when their natural life is spent thousands of feet up in the air among the crags and precipices of towering mountains.

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They seem to me to suffer, therefore, for no better purpose than to satisfy the vacant curiosity of irresponsible nursery-maids and badly educated children.

Of all these cruelties to animals, extending from mere imprisonment up to the prolonged anguish inflicted upon otters, stags, foxes, and hares in the pursuit of them with hounds, very few have as yet been condemned by the law of this country, and I fear that it must be conceded that in the selection of such cruelties as have fallen under the prohibition of the law Parliament has displayed a class bias, cynical and unblushing.

A costermonger who drives his donkey to market with a sore neck, a cabman who uses a lame horse, a farmer who does the same, can all be prosecuted and punished, notwithstanding that the cruelty is inflicted by the animals' owners for the reputable purpose of earning an honest living.

But merely for amusement stags and otters may be subjected to prolonged, unspeakable anguish by confederations of the rich without any risk of infringing the law.

The device invented to explain this striking distinction enforced by Parliament—which is always composed largely of the said rich, and in which the student may search in vain for costermongers and cabmen—is to segregate

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vertebrate animals into two classes, the domestic and the wild, and to protect the first class only from cruelty.

I think this device is a hypocritical one; all vertebrate living animals in this country are equally in our dominion and power; to all vertebrate living animals we owe the same duty, if we owe it to any, of sparing them torture. A donkey in the shafts and a stag on Exmoor possess a like nervous system, a like capacity for suffering, and a like right to protection from ill-treatment.

Humaneness to animals as advocated, practised, and enforced at the present day is a comparatively modern social manifestation. It is, as we know it, the growth of the last century only. It has permeated the English character, and has emerged upon the English Statute Book as a sequel and corollary of the rise of mercy to man.

When my grandfather was called to the Bar, over a hundred years ago, men were hanged for offences which now entail no more than three or four months' imprisonment, and the slave-trade was a reputable avenue of commerce. When men exhibited the most atrocious barbarity to each other, they were not likely to trouble themselves much about cruelty to animals. But with the abolition of slavery, the swift amelioration of the criminal

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law, and the growth of sympathy for all human suffering, there inevitably arose a quickened apprehension of the woes of animals, and of our obligations towards them, and this movement of charity towards our dumb fellow-creatures has been gaining a deeper hold upon the human heart with each succeeding generation for the last seventy years.

It is, of course, impossible to foretell what our children's children will think and do in these matters; it may possibly happen that they will return to the slave-trade for their profit, and to bear-baiting for their pastime; but let us hope and trust rather that they will prevent men exterminating albatrosses and birds of paradise as a profession, and worrying otters to death as an amusement. It may be maintained with veracity that if there be moral iniquity in bear-baiting, there is a like turpitude in otter-worrying. But in the days when bears were baited for entertainment, only a few condemned the practice; whereas at the present time those who protest against otter-worrying are to be found in every corner of England, and they are daily more clamant.

Now and then the brutalitarians of the country make a boisterous effort to stem the rising tide of humaneness, and to foster a reaction by jeers and flouts at the merciful. They endeavour to associate cruelty with

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manliness and courage, and hope to damn humaneness by calling it mawkish sentimentality and weak effeminacy. Of course it is the brave who are merciful, and it is sentiment which ultimately governs the world. But, anyway, to associate a particular human quality with courage is no particular recommendation even if the association be just, for the possession of courage is less a credit to a man than its absence is a disgrace. Courage we share with hyænas and reptiles, and with the beetle that will fight a man's boot on the road. It is infamous to be a coward; it is no wonderful merit to have courage which is shared with crocodiles and burglars as much as with lions and policemen.

But those who think and weigh the arguments for and against the cruel practices still pursued in this country are not won over by expletives, and calling people names never yet stopped a great movement; so it happens that when the noise and abuse ceases for a moment, it is observed that the whole population has nevertheless advanced irresistibly one step farther towards the abolition of some fashionable cruelty.

This general advance, therefore, seeming to be inevitable and invincible when a survey be taken of the past two or three generations, and the humane of the country having many

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years ago associated themselves together in a great and powerful society for the furtherance of their principles, it seems strange that one of the chief functions fulfilled by that Society under its present Council is the settled discouragement of all advance along the road to traverse which it was formed.

The Council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not lead public opinion; with hesitating and unwilling steps it follows with deprecation the march of the humane world. Under statutes of the last century * it ventures to prosecute the common cruelties of the street and countryside, and on rare occasions, when others have so paved the way towards some new measure of mercy as to make the Council's non-participation a public scandal, it steps in at the last moment lest the triumph should be achieved without it and the credit belong entirely to others. In the pursuit of its somnolent and retrogressive policy the Council does not represent the members. On more than one occasion the members assembled at their annual meeting have passed courageous resolutions which the Council subsequently either disobeyed or ignored. At the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the

* Recently collected into one Act.

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21st of May 1906, held at the Mansion House, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, I myself proposed a resolution in the following terms :—

" That it be an instruction from this general meeting of the subscribers to this Society that a committee forthwith prepare a Bill and secure its presentation to Parliament, the object of which shall be to make otter-hunting illegal."

The meeting of subscribers received this resolution with enthusiasm, and it was carried with only two dissentients.

The members of the Council of the Society present on the platform did not hold up their hands in opposition to my resolution, but they returned to their office in Jermyn Street, and from that day to this have taken no step of any kind to fulfil the instruction then given them by the Society.

Next year—1907—on the 10th of June, at the annual meeting of the subscribers, I proposed and carried the following resolution, although it was opposed from the platform by a member of the Council in a long speech :—

" That the annual meeting of subscribers of the R.S.P.C.A. directs the committee strenuously to support the Bill now before Parliament brought in by Mr Luttrell, and entitled the Spurious Sports Bill."

At the annual meeting of the Society in

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1913 we had to face the melancholy duty of moving the rejection from the Council of an amiable nobleman, who insisted in remaining a candidate for the Council while he retained the position of a vice-president of the Research Defence Society. Our motion was carried.

Unfortunately there are no statutes by which members of a charitable society can force upon the council or governing body which is supposed to serve them an obedience to their resolutions passed at general or other meetings. Their only remedy with a contumelious council is to turn it out and elect a fresh one.

There are forty members of this Council, and to turn some thirty-five of them out and find thirty-five others would be an upheaval such as might inflict more injury to the Society than a continued sufferance of the existing invertebrate councillors, and not the most advanced protagonist in the humane world has any desire to injure the R.S.P.C.A.

The excuse commonly proffered by the Council, and on its behalf, for its supine neglect of all support or initiative of fresh efforts to prevent the cruelties perpetrated on all sides of us, is that it would lose the support and subscriptions and bequests of its more conservative members, among whom it reckons the mighty hunters of stags, foxes, hares, and

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otters. This is an excuse the weight of which it is practically impossible to estimate. It is beyond the capacity of the most industrious to identify the hunting members of the Society, and extract from the accounts the amounts they subscribe and bequeath. Some loss of money no doubt might be the result of a bold advance against the cruelties of the chase. But, on the other hand, what vast accretions of wealth and power have been alienated, and are still being alienated every year, by the pusillanimous policy that has long been the confirmed habit of the Council.

At least twelve thousand a year that now goes to anti-vivisection societies would all be pouring into the coffers of the R.S.P.C.A. if the Society in 1876 had, with Lord Shaftesbury, led England in that fight instead of hesitating, and doubting, and eventually halting along in the rear. They have lost this twelve thousand a year for a few trumpery subscriptions from Fellows of the Royal Society and Masters of Foxhounds; and they have lost what is of even more value: they have lost the sanguine spirit of those who founded the Society far away back in the last century; they have lost the prestige of leading the whole humane movement; they have lost the glory of inscribing noble, humane statutes upon the tables of the law.

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If they had displayed a fine disregard of consequences, and had fulfilled this their proper destiny, there would now be no place for the National Anti-Vivisection Society for the Dumb Friends' League, or the Canine Defence League, or the Equine Defence League, or the Council of Justice for Animals, or I know not how many more societies founded and supported by ardent souls who could wait no more for the Council of the R.S.P.C.A., while they sat round like some ancient circle of stone images—deaf, immobile, inanimate, dumb. So monstrously inadequate is the retention of these few guineas from the physiologists and fox-hunters as an excuse for the loss of all this wealth and power, that few can fail to harbour the suspicion that the real cause for such a sacrifice must be found in the personal adhesion of the members of the Council to the support of the very practices that the Society they serve was founded to condemn and to prevent. If this be so, their palæolithic condition needs no further explanation.

Meanwhile the world moves on. The law at present punishes a boy who tortures a cat, and has nothing to say against men and women who torture an otter. The law sends a carter to prison who, for his living, drives a horse with a sore neck to market, but has nothing to say against the nobility, clergy, and others

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With regard to the second defence of this class distinction the vivisector's professed motive is that he desires by what he does to animals to benefit mankind.

But that is also the professed motive of the cabman and the costermonger.

The difference between them is that the desire of the vivisector may very likely never be fulfilled, whereas the desire of the cabman and the costermonger certainly will be fulfilled. The benefits that accrue to mankind by the vivisection of animals is speculative and uncertain; the benefits that accrue to the cabman, the costermonger, and their respective families is definite and certain.

The assertion that lofty motives justify distinguished and selected individuals in doing things to animals that would otherwise be reprehensible is bad ethics. To do a certain thing to a living animal is either right or wrong. It cannot become wrong because A does it and right because B does it. Nor, if it be a wrong thing in itself to do to an animal, can it become right because the person who does it is possessed with lofty motives and good intentions, nor because it is hoped that benefits will come therefrom to mankind.

Nowhere else in the field of morals has the profession, genuine or assumed, of lofty motives

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been held to justify acts which, done without such motives, are obviously wrong.

Nowhere else in the field of morals has the promise, ultimately fulfilled or not, of benefits to mankind been held to justify acts which, done without such promises, are obviously wrong.

If we have no duties to animals at all, and if we are really justified as decent men and Christians in taking a live animal and torturing it, then vivisection is no more an infringement of morals than is the dissection of a fern, or the polishing of a diamond.

But I think few will openly adopt that position. If they do not adopt it, but admit that animals, like men, are entitled to be protected from torture, why should motives and prospective benefits change that moral proposition with animals and not with men?

For with men the most overwhelming and certain benefit to others does not justify the torture of a man. That is universally admitted, for there can be no manner of doubt that in war priceless information might on occasion be extracted by torture from prisoners taken in the field which would most certainly serve to save many lives, but none but a cowardly scoundrel would dream of adopting or justifying that treatment of a prisoner.

Of course the motives of the vivisectors can be presented to the consideration of the

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public as being quit[illegible] He could
their treatment of a[illegible] [illegible] tor-
of the nobility, clerg[illegible] [illegible] from
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pursuit of knowledge [illegible] was cut into alive,

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could not condemn [illegible] Home Secretary's
patent inconsistency [illegible] Commission estab-

Under the Act of [illegible] people the fact that
long time administ[illegible] vivisectors, is a farce.
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and certificated vivi[illegible] animals are dissected
torture. [illegible] takes upon himself

The Home Secretar[illegible] of the vivisector
entitling a licensee [illegible] sole protection of the
ingenuity in the infli[illegible] agony
it may be advanced [illegible] he for this optimistic
Secretary does not [illegible] tender heart? He
agony with the kni[illegible] statute, which, by
to show that, never [illegible] demonstrated that
at present administer[illegible] intend him to rely upon
by law. [illegible] vivisector's heart. He
[illegible] signatures of the authorities
[illegible] each vivisector
[illegible] those signatories do not
[illegible] the applicant's humane-
[illegible] scientific attainments;

* The Act 39 & 40 Vic. [illegible]
Appendix C.

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will be, any guarantee that a man has a heart.

cannot find it in inquiries made as to the ctor's reputation for humaneness, for we been officially informed that such inquiries t made. (Royal Commission, Q. 400).*

impartial inquirer, therefore, is driven e conclusion that the Home Secretary o justification whatever for relying upon ivisector's tender heart as an adequate ction of vivisected animals from un- able agony.

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ir Hoarseley Violent is a vivisector, fore he cannot be a cruel man. I will, fore, allow him to vivisect as many als as he desires without sending in- ors to safeguard the animals from ure."

ow I venture to suggest that in thus afford- vivisected animals no protection beyond rivate, pious hope that Sir Hoarseley , the vivisector, has a tender heart, the ecretary neglects, in a pusillanimous most solemn responsibility laid upon d law.

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make that guardianship effective. He could with perfect propriety not only forbid torture, but safeguard his prohibition from violation.

He could provide that inspectors should be present whenever an animal was cut into alive, and punish any vivisector who presumed to disregard this regulation.

The evidence of the Home Secretary's officials before the Royal Commission established with all reasonable people the fact that inspection, as applied to the vivisectors, is a farce. By not enforcing, as he might, the presence of an inspector whenever animals are dissected alive, the Home Secretary takes upon himself to trust to the humaneness of the vivisector on such occasions as the sole protection of the animals from the extremest agony

What justification has he for this optimistic reliance on the vivisector's tender heart? He cannot find it in the statute, which, by providing for inspection, demonstrated that Parliament did not intend him to rely upon the tenderness of the vivisector's heart. He cannot find it in the signatures of the authorities upon whose recommendation each vivisector obtains his licence, for those signatories do not pretend to testify to the applicant's humaneness, but only to his scientific attainments; and scientific attainments were never yet, and

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never will be, any guarantee that a man has a tender heart.

He cannot find it in inquiries made as to the vivisector's reputation for humaneness, for we have been officially informed that such inquiries are not made. (Royal Commission, Q. 400).*

The impartial inquirer, therefore, is driven to the conclusion that the Home Secretary has no justification whatever for relying upon the vivisector's tender heart as an adequate protection of vivisected animals from unspeakable agony.

The Home Secretary permits himself to reason thus :—

"Sir Hoarseley Violent is a vivisector, therefore he cannot be a cruel man. I will, therefore, allow him to vivisect as many animals as he desires without sending inspectors to safeguard the animals from torture."

Now I venture to suggest that in thus affording vivisected animals no protection beyond his private, pious hope that Sir Hoarseley Violent, the vivisector, has a tender heart, the Home Secretary neglects, in a pusillanimous spirit, a most solemn responsibility laid upon him by the law.

* Wherever I make a reference to questions before the Royal Commission of 1906, they will be found quoted in extenso in Appendix B.

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Some of us do not trust the uninspected vivisector to be humane. Why should we? And why should the Home Secretary?

Cruelty is found in all classes, in all countries, and at all times. Vivisectors claim to be men of science. Well, then, we ask what scientific ground is there for the supposition that they alone of mankind always escape a passion that occurs in all other classes of human beings? And we have asked this scientific question for a long time in vain. On the other hand, their entire callousness to the sufferings they inflict is scientifically made evident by the fact that thousands upon thousands of pages of their own publications can be searched in vain for any expression of sympathy for the animals they use, or of regret for their miseries.

The Cancer Research Fund alone has artificially inflicted that horrible disease upon about a hundred animals a day for years past, but none of their spokesmen or writers has ever, as far as I am aware, been betrayed by his tender heart into a single phrase of sorrow for the poor creatures whose bodies are thus eaten out by scientifically propagated cancer.

Dr Crile applied flame to the paw of a dog "not under complete anæsthesia," and watched while "the animal struggled on application of the flame" (experiment CXXXIII., Dr Crile

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on Surgical Shock),[1] but in his description of even this experiment no expression of sympathy for the dog escaped the vivisector.

If I have accidentally missed or overlooked any vivisector's expression of sympathy with the sufferings of animals experimented upon, I shall be glad to have my omission corrected. Till that happens, the deduction must be made by anyone who approaches the subject in a scientific spirit that the most industrious vivisectors, as a class, are either without pity, or are for some unaccountable reason unable to give expression to that emotion.

The public no doubt, for the most part, never read the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Vivisection, and the few who did read it when it was published have probably forgotten most of what they read.

It can never, therefore, be irrelevant to remind the public of the practice of the Home Secretary—which, of course, means in fact the practice of the Home Office officials—in respect to the miserable creatures placed in his charge by the Act of 1876 as revealed by the evidence before the last Royal Commission.

Let us assume that a particular vivisector is a cruel man; what is there to prevent his inflicting anything he likes upon living animals? He applies for a licence and certificates, and

[1] See Appendix B.

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secures the signatures of the necessary scientific authorities.

Those signatures admittedly testify, not to his humaneness, but merely to his scientific fitness to vivisect animals. Down to the time of the last Royal Commission, the application used to be sent on by the Home Office to a private association of vivisectionists, and vivisectors any of whom could become members on payment of 10s. a year (Q. 3862),[1] which was founded, according to one of the first members of its committee, in order to fulfil, among other objects, the following :—

(1) "To secure that the Act of 1876 should be 'harmlessly administered,'" and

(2) "To bring effectual pressure upon officials."*

The application used to come back from this private association, accompanied by the needful "pressure upon the officials."

The only difference as far as we know in this procedure which has taken place since the Report of the Royal Commission (1912), is that there has been substituted for this private association of vivisectors another body of selected persons to give advice to the Home Office; but as this body contains pro-vivisec-

[1] See Appendix B.

* "British Medical Journal," 22nd April 1882. See Appendix B.

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tionists, at least one ex-vivisector, and no recognised humanitarian, its bias is patent, flagrant and indefensible.

The application for a licence, then, is passed on to the inspector, perhaps without the "pressure" above alluded to from the new advisory body, but the inspector has told us (Q. 400)[1]: "I do not enquire about humanity," so that the cruel vivisector, who is sufficiently possessed of scientific skill, manifestly has no obstacle placed between him and the possession of a licence and certificates by the law as administered by the Home Office.

Then having secured his licence and certificates, the cruel vivisector goes to his laboratory and sets to work with his vivisections.

What is there to protect his victim from the extremest agony?

An inspector may call at long intervals a few times a year. The inspector has been particularly instructed "not to act as a detective" (Q. 530)[1]. On the rare occasions of an inspector's visit what simpler than to display an animal under profound anæsthesia and to assure the friendly visitor that such is the invariable practice in that laboratory?

But even if the arrival of the inspector is rather sudden, and the animal is discovered howling and struggling on the torture trough,

[1] See Appendix B.

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Another common defence of the practice is that the whole question is a scientific one with which only scientific personages are concerned, and that for anyone outside the illustrious circle of physiologists, pathologists, bacteriologists, and germ farmers to venture any criticism is a most impertinent intrusion.

How impertinent it was for Clarkson and Wilberforce to intrude their pestilent views upon the slave-drivers, and how insolent of Shaftesbury to fuss about little children being sent up chimneys, when the first never owned a slave, and the last never was a sweep!

I have often been asked at meetings whether I have myself ever witnessed a vivisection, and my negative reply has been accepted by my interrogator with a "there you are," as though that should preclude my opening my lips on the matter of vivisection at all; unfortunately silly persons are sent to my meetings by my opponents instead of clever controversialists.

What have any of us to do with baby-farming who have never conducted one of those life-prolonging institutions ourselves?

What have we to do with East End sweating dens when we are not ourselves one of those philanthropic employers of labour at a penny an hour?

No! the slave-owner, the sweep, the baby-farmer, the sweater, and the vivisector are the

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sole arbiters proper to the decision of their respective practices!

Fortunately the world does not accept this convenient doctrine. The world regards vivisection as a question of conduct, and questions of conduct are the proper subjects of discussion and for decision by all intelligent people irrespective of their particular employments, professions, or beliefs.

It is manifest that the whole question of man's rights over and duties towards animals is a moral one which has no special relation to Science; and therefore distinguished men of Science have no more qualification to claim authority to dictate to us about it than have distinguished musicians, painters, or lawyers.

The appeal to authority undoubtedly carries weight with innumerable people too busy or too indolent or too stupid to study and judge questions for themselves, and in this particular matter very gladly shall I be prepared to abide by that appeal if it be made to the proper quarter.

The authorities brought into the court against us are some of those who have actually themselves practised vivisection, with the addition of a few bishops and deans, Lord Cromer, Lord Lamington, Mr Arthur Balfour, Mr Eden Phillpotts, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle,

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excision or laceration of the vital parts; to examine whether burning irons are felt more acutely by the bone or tendon; and whether the more lasting agonies are produced by poison forced into the mouth, or injected into the veins.

"It is not without reluctance that I offend the sensibility of the tender mind with images like these. If such cruelties were not practised, it were to be desired that they should not be conceived; but, since they are published every day with ostentation, let me be allowed once to mention them, since I mention them with abhorrence.

"MEAD has invidiously remarked of Woodward that he gathered shells and stones, and would pass for a philosopher. With pretensions much less reasonable, the anatomical novice tears out the living bowels of an animal and styles himself physician, prepares himself by familiar cruelty for that profession which he is to exercise upon the tender and the helpless, upon feeble bodies and broken minds, and by which he has opportunities to extend his arts of torture, and continue those experiments upon infancy and age, which he has hitherto tried upon cats and dogs.

"What is alleged in defence of these hateful practices, everyone knows; but the truth is, that by knives, fire, and poison, knowledge is not always sought, and is very seldom attained. The experiments that have been tried, are tried again; he that burned an animal with

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irons yesterday, will be willing to amuse himself with burning another to-morrow. I know not, that by living dissections any discovery has been made by which a single malady is more easily cured. And if the knowledge of physiology has been somewhat increased, he surely buys knowledge dear, who learns the use of the lacteals at the expense of his humanity, It is time that universal resentment should arise against these horrid operations, which tend to harden the heart, and make the physician more dreadful than the gout or stone."

When it was argued before Jeremy Bentham that animals not possessing reason like a man might rightly be subjected to suffering, he said :—

"The question is not, can they reason? nor can they talk? but, can they suffer?"

As an ethical authority Jeremy Bentham may be allowed to weigh as heavily in the balance as the inventor of the ingenious Sherlock Holmes.

Ruskin, Carlyle, James Anthony Froude, Freeman, George Meredith, Leslie Stephen, Tolstoy, and Victor Hugo may between them count for something as authorities on morals when confronted with the somewhat heated opposition of Mr Eden Phillpotts.

The great Lord Shaftesbury, whose whole glorious life was spent in self-forgetful labours

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to relieve the suffering he found around him in the world, has left behind him a reputation that will hardly be dimmed by the superior lustre of that of Lord Cromer.

Lord Tennyson may be permitted to be heard even though Lord Lamington should disagree.

Browning, William Watson, Sir Lewis Morris, have achieved at least as much distinction for lofty thought and noble didactic expression as have the respective editors of the "British Medical Journal" and the "Lancet."

Dean Stanley and Dean Vaughan, Master of the Temple, may certainly serve to keep us in countenance against a collection of Deans of lesser note.

Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of Durham (Dr Westcott), Cardinal Gibbons, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Spurgeon, George Macdonald, and General Booth may claim between them to have weight when they all hold the same opinion on a question of morals, in spite of the refusal to endorse that opinion that reaches the public from the Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin,* and the returned colonial prelate from North Queensland, who appear to be the chief episcopal protagonists of the vivisectors at public meetings of the Research Defence Society.

The peculiar characteristic of the Church

* Since translated to the see of Dublin.

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of England, is that throughout its history only a few of its distinguished prelates and dignitaries have stepped out from their fellows to condemn established cruelties and existing institutions that are brutal.

In its corporate capacity it never combats abominations that are firmly established.

My father, when he was Chief Justice of England, and in a position when it was necessary for him to weigh his words, wrote :—

"As far as I know the Church of England never raised a finger, and a very few of its bishops ever raised a voice, to put down our own slave trade, or set free our own slaves.

"Sir Arthur Helps tells us that he never heard a single sermon, out of many hundreds he had attended, in which the duty of kindness to dumb animals had ever been alluded to."

That the vivisectors, therefore, should be able to gather together in the support of their practice a list of Church dignitaries, not distinguished otherwise than as occupiers of palaces and deaneries, is what anyone familiar with the traditions of the Church would naturally anticipate; but as with slavery so with vivisection, a few, and those by far the most intellectually distinguished, have declared their detestation of such evils.

The late Queen Victoria possessed an immense experience of life, a fine perception of moral

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questions, and a clear gift of expression; and I may respectfully conclude this summary of authorities by citing that august lady's detestation of the practice as slightly counterveiling the opinion of Dr Gaskell's laboratory assistant "William."

If this beautiful world be not a senseless chaos, most of us must find it in our hearts earnestly to agree with Dr Westcott, the late Bishop of Durham, who, speaking of the Creator, said in Westminster Abbey:—

"I find it absolutely inconceivable that He should have so arranged the avenues of knowledge that we can attain to truths, which it is His will that we should master, only through the unutterable agonies of beings which trust us."

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CHAPTER IV

THE APPEAL TO UTILITY

THE common defence of vivisection put forward on innumerable occasions is, that it does actually enable those who practise it to discover cures and preventives of diseases, and those who advance this defence assume with complete assurance that, if they can satisfy the public of the utility of vivisection as a means of discovering cures and preventives of disease, there is an end of all argument against it.

We do not, of course, admit the morality of this assumption, for if the vivisection itself, by which a cure is discovered, entails severe suffering to animals, it is in our opinion an immoral and cowardly act.

But because we do not admit that torture of animals is justified by any beneficent results obtained thereby, we are not precluded from examining for ourselves the available evidence as to whether, in fact, diseases are or have been cured or prevented by the discoveries of the vivisectors.

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It is now thirteen years ago that I called attention in the "Contemporary Review" to the strange discrepancies between the claims of the vivisectors to have cured diseases and the returns of the Registrar-General recording the death-rates from those particular maladies.

The death-rate year by year in England and Wales per million living persons due to any particular disease must be the sole trustworthy evidence of whether a disease is increasingly or decreasingly deadly. The unbiassed inquirer will reject figures collected over partial areas, or figures recording case mortality only, as of altogether inferior value. Partial areas may be subject to a peculiar immunity from, or a peculiar susceptibility to, any particular disease. Partial areas may be subject to the results that flow from the application to the sufferers of skill in treatment that may be very superior or very inferior to the skill at the service of England and Wales as a whole.

Case mortality figures may be made to show quite different results according to the diagnosis recorded by different doctors. It might be the custom in a hospital to inject anti-toxin as a precautionary measure into every patient that exhibits a sore throat; such patients could easily be recorded as survivors in case mortality figures of diphtheria at that hospital;

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and thereby the reputed efficacy of anti-toxin as a cure for diphtheria could be raised to giddy but quite mendacious heights.

An unbiassed inquirer will recognise the existence of human frailty as a possible influence in figures prepared over small areas by persons avowedly committed to the advocacy of a particular remedy. Very few medical men have the time or patience to make an impartial investigation of the real ultimate results to mankind of the application of particular remedies. I harbour the suspicion that the vast majority of the medical profession would receive with amazed incredulity a statement that in the year 1912 a total of nine persons only in England and Wales died of small-pox, while during the same period ten persons perished from the effects of small-pox vaccination—yet that incredulity would perforce be dissipated by expending five shillings and ninepence on the Seventy-fifth Report of the Registrar-General and looking at Table 19, in which they would thus find that during the last recorded year in those returns the preventive treatment killed a larger number of victims than did the disease.

Medical men as a class have no hesitation in proclaiming the value of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox. I hold no brief, and am wholly without expert knowledge of

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medicine, but I do know that for the last twenty years a larger and larger proportion of the population of England and Wales has refused to be vaccinated, and the Registrar-General's figures since 1862 give the following death-rates from the disease per million living persons per annum :—

1862–1870	1871–1880	1881–1890	1891–1900	1901–1910
172.2	244.6	45.8	13.3	12.8

It therefore requires no medical knowledge to perceive that the disease of small-pox is disappearing contemporaneously with a large decrease in the number of persons vaccinated. It would seem, therefore, that anyone who desires really to reach the truth about the efficacy of any particular preventive or cure for a disease, should hesitate to accept the iterated current assurances of medical men until he has subjected them to verification or refutation by the figures collected by the serene recorder of the vital destinies of the country at Somerset House.

The Registrar-General having coldly dissipated the current medical dogma concerning small-pox and vaccination, proceeds with frigid detachment to show that during the last fifty years those diseases that have been left to the unembarrassed cure of the kindly physician, and to the beneficent results of

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improved sanitation, are the ones that have displayed the most consistent tendency to disappear from the world, and that those diseases into the cure of which the vivisectors have intruded with their clamour and their nostrums are the ones that have been unhappily preserved for the affliction of mankind.

The last returns of the Registrar-General give tables of death-rates from the various diseases per million persons, beginning in 1899 and coming down to 1913.

I have selected from the tables the death-rate in 1899 and in 1913 from diseases to which the vivisectors have devoted their particular attention, and in the hope of the cure of which their experiments upon animals have been perpetrated :—

	1899 Per million living persons.	1913 Per million living persons.
Diphtheria . . .	292	120
Cerebro-spinal Fever .	1	4
Enteric . . .	198	41
Tubercular Meningitis	202	136
Cancer . . .	772	993
Sarcoma . . .	54	62
Diabetes . . .	85	117
Tetanus . . .	1	5
Disease of the Thyroid body . . .	10	20
Anthrax . . .	1	0

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study of the returns can, I think, only lead an unbiassed investigator to endorse the general conclusion I have drawn that the intrusion of the vivisector into the art of healing is a disastrous impertinence, that the regulations of county councils and the ministrations of the kindly physician are entirely and exclusively sufficient to banish disease more and more from our midst, and that the English people would derive nothing but benefit of a nature both superlative and permanent if all the six hundred vivisectors in the kingdom were forthwith deported to some lonely island in the Pacific devoid of vertebrate life, other than their own, and there left to vivisect each other.

But because vivisection appears to retard instead of advance the healing art, it must not, as I said at the beginning of this chapter, be supposed that were it the other way we should hold it to be justified. Nothing in the world, for instance, could ever morally justify the artificial production of so horrible a disease as cancer in the body of a miserable animal. To inflict such an abomination upon a helpless creature is an act that is detestable and cowardly, and one that no Christian and no right-thinking man could bring himself to perpetrate.

It would be as reasonable to defend cheating at cards on the ground that the man who did it was in a condition of abject personal poverty,

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as to defend such treatment of an animal on the ground that it might some day do some good to some man who had cancer; and indeed the benefit to the cheat is immediate and manifest, while the benefit to the sufferer from cancer has never yet emerged into view, though hundreds of thousands of cancer-soaked creatures have been outraged by the tireless malignity of a science that is as without mercy to animals as it is without benefit to man.

That the managers of this Research Cancer Fund are themselves perfectly convinced that no cure can come from their everlasting experiments on living animals, is manifested by the fact that they have always put the money they have got from the public for the discovery of a cure into investments, and seek to spend only the interest on it.

Thus they have arranged to go on inflicting the miseries of cancer artificially produced upon hundreds of thousands of animals as long as the Empire lasts, for they have invested funds to the amount of £145,956, 10s. 11d., according to the Report issued on the 9th of July 1915, and Sir Watson Cheyne, the Honorary Treasurer, in his Report uses the following words:—

"It is gratifying to find that so many of our

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It is only stupid people who monotonously pursue a method of investigation that has long proved its sterility. But the dullness of the vivisector is seldom illumined by even a glimpse of the obvious.

Among the outrages perpetrated upon living animals by the vivisectors, the forcible soaking of them with alcohol seems to me to be one of the most disgusting.

As if there were not already enough human alcoholic wrecks in every town whose symptoms and diseases they can study, these physiologists have inflicted the filthy degradation of alcoholism upon helpless animals.

They have, in their own shameful words, subjected animals " to a continual administration of alcohol, in which sufficient time between the doses is not allowed for complete elimination." And they have thereby made the wonderful discovery that this alcohol soaking in animals produces fatty degeneration of the heart! Any medical student could have told them that fatty degeneration of the heart is one of the results of alcoholism in man, and to show that the same result follows in animals can serve no purpose for the benefit either of men or animals, and, therefore, even that last excuse made for all such abominations will not avail in this case.

Professor Sims Woodhead thought fit, in a

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published lecture which he delivered at Cambridge, to quote the above words of the man who performed these degrading experiments, but I do not find that Professor Sims Woodhead condemned them. Indeed, further on in the lecture I find the following sentence :—

"Of the changes that take place in the brain as the result of the administration of alcohol, our knowledge would be very limited had it been necessary to confine our attention to the human tissues, so many sources of error, both in observation and interpretation, here being possible. Fortunately, however, we are not without definite evidence on this point, as Dehio, Colin C. Stewart, and Berkley have all carried out experiments on acute alcoholism in the lower animals."

From which I think it is not unfair to Professor Sims Woodhead to say that he appears positively to applaud this forcible infliction of one of man's most sottish pollutions upon defenceless animals.

Surely it is time that all decent men and women in England raised their voices in solemn protest against these dreadful claims of physiology, claims that revolt the heart and shock the conscience.

If the cause of temperance cannot advance without making animals drunk it must be in its last ditch! And if physiology cannot

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proceed without making them rotten with alcohol, physiology had better stand still.

If this be " Research," how long, I ask, will the Bishops and Deans whose names adorn the Research Defence Society seek to reconcile it with religion? Let us hear from these Church dignitaries how the appeal to utility is to be made in defence of this abomination. What human soaker is going to be cured of his filthy habit by forcing innocent animals to share his degradation? And what kind of religion is it that blesses the forcible submersion of God's helpless creatures in the depths of the pestilent and foul stews of human sin?

The public are, I believe, gradually becoming more and more sceptical when they are assured that if animals are not subjected to the horrors of the laboratories everybody will quickly be dead. They are ceasing to believe that nobody can be cured of anything without a constant infliction of misery in ever-increasing dens of animal misery in this country; and the vivisectors are at last finding that it is better to make claims for cures of diseases that attack mankind in remote regions of the tropics, where they can frame their own statistics of cures beyond the reach of the inexorable Registrar-General and his uncomfortable penetrative returns. And so we find that sleeping-sickness and tseetsee fly in distant

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Africa, the plague in India and far Cathay, the "echinococcus epidemic," whatever that may be, in remote Iceland, are cited as the fields of successful vivisectional effort in their lectures and publications. This dispersive tendency to Greenland's icy mountains and Afric's coral strand was divertingly explained in the "Times" of March 23rd, 1914, by an "investigator" in a moment of unguarded candour to a "correspondent" of that paper. I quote the paragraph :—

"To a question, 'Why do you work so much on diseases connected with hot climates?' one of the investigators replied, 'Because we can get funds for tropical work. Money for home disease work is simply not forthcoming, and we have to be exceedingly careful, since these experiments cost a great deal.'"

I leave this beautiful confession to the enjoyment of everyone with a sense of humour.

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CHAPTER V

THE SECRET RECESSES OF THE LABORATORY

THE Home Secretary and his permanent officials so administer the Act of 1876 that it is impossible for anyone to know what happens behind the doors of the laboratories.

They do not know themselves.

They can only know what goes on there when one of the four Government Inspectors pays a visit.

If the number of laboratories,* the number of vivisectors,† and the number of experiments per annum ‡ are considered in relation to the number and possible activities of the inspectors, it is manifest that the vivisectors must often be free from any inspection for weeks and weeks. During all those weeks an impenetrable veil of secrecy covers their doings.

Should an inspector happen to call at a laboratory when a serious operation is being

* 112 according to the Report published, 1914.
† 638 according to the Report published, 1914.
‡ 88,156 according to the Report published, 1914.

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performed on an animal, we may surmise that the anæsthetic will be profound, and the inspector thoroughly satisfied that the dictates of humaneness are loyally obeyed.

I am not suggesting that whenever the inspector is not present animals are ruthlessly tortured—no doubt there are among the 638 licensed men and women (!) persons of unimpeachable honour and humaneness who are scrupulously careful in the maintenance of proper surgical anæsthesia throughout their operations—but I assert that there is no safeguard protecting animals from the extremest agony at the hands of cruel men.

Every year a report is issued by the Home Office which cannot possibly lift the veil that hides what is done, for with ingenuous simplicity the report is compiled from what the vivisectors themselves elect to tell the Home Office they have done.

As a real record of what animals have suffered during the year in laboratories it is precisely as accurate as a report compiled from admissions made by baby-farmers themselves would be as a record of what babies have suffered during the year in baby farms.

Once when I was addressing a public meeting at Liverpool, a Dr Graham Brown, the local vivisector, surrounded and supported by a chorus of ingenuous pupils, attended for the

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purpose of confounding me. The doctor, with an air of one propounding an irrefutable test of the question whether cruelties were, or were not, perpetrated in English laboratories, invited me to visit his own, and see for myself whether or not he were a cruel man.

My reply declining the proffered hospitality was received with whoops and halloos of vertiginous triumph by his admiring pupils, and with gestures and intimations of happy satisfaction by himself. Entertaining the hope that the suspension of the amiable doctor's reasoning powers had only been temporary, and that with the withdrawal of the intoxicating plaudits of his youthful disciples the passing paralysis of his cerebration had been terminated, I subsequently suggested that the invitation of a burglar to take a stroll with him round the garden of a house in the gloaming would not be regarded by anybody but a vivisector and his pupils as evidence that when unaccompanied the burglar never broke a lock or forced a window; I suggested that the invitation of a motorist to take a constable a drive in his forty horse-power car would not be regarded by anybody but a vivisector and his pupils as evidence that when unaccompanied by the constable the speed limit was never exceeded; and I invited Dr Graham Brown to bend the powers of his mind when he had

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returned to sober solitude to the synthetic apposition of these invitations with his own to me, and to explain how they differed as determinations of truth.

I heard no more of or from Dr Graham Brown.

No vivisector has ever invited me to pay a surprise visit to his laboratory.

Concerning one effect of vivisection upon some who practise it, I will only make a very brief allusion, as I hope and indeed believe that it does not apply to many experimenters. A Mr Robert Ross wrote an article in the "Academy" in July 1906, in which, after stating that he was "a vivisector of some experience," declared that he would "confidently affirm that a well-bred golden colley is far more interesting to operate upon than a mongrel sheep dog."

This seems to me to reveal something very dreadful; most of us have shuddered at Claude Bernard's assertion that a physiologist "does not hear the animals' cries of pain. He is blind to the blood that flows," but Mr Robert Ross seems to confess that there is something added to scientific excitement and to the pleasure in overcoming difficulties in vivisection; there appears to be to him a luxury in mutilating a noble and beautiful dog which far exceeds the scientific interest of cutting up a living mongrel.

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I must leave this idea of selecting beautiful specimens of the canine race for vivisection to the judgment of the public without further comment.

At one time the cries and howls of the dogs at the laboratory of University College in Gower Street were reported to me by the neighbouring residents as being pitiful and distressing in the extreme. I therefore went to a house there and heard for myself the miserable clamour. Urged by a compelling desire to see what was going on I penetrated to the staircase, at the head of which was the door of the laboratory, and by the hand of the janitor proferred my card with a request to be shown its interior.

I timed the disappearance of the man through the door in case preparations might be made before I was admitted. It was needless. Almost instantly there emerged a small professor surrounded by several stalwart students who descended the flight of stairs towards me with every appearance of furious hostility.

The professor, his raised voice quivering with unbridled irascibility, and flourishing my card aloft in his hand, inquired in choking accents how I dared come there with such a request, and refused me admission in a torrent of incoherent spluttering invective.

Much diverted, I waited till he paused for

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breath and then inquired who might be the person that I had the pleasure to address. Somewhat sobered, he replied that he was Professor Starling; and I rejoined that if he did not wish me to see his laboratory there was an end of the matter, and I bid him good-day and departed, leaving him with rather a dejected appearance of deflation, which was not to be wondered at, for no doubt he discovered too late that he had afforded me just the information I wanted.

The vivisectors can never any more challenge me to come on a surprise visit to their laboratories and see for myself how false are my suggestions of what takes place in them.

As it was, the Professor's loss of self-control and courtesy, and his frantic anxiety to keep me out of his laboratory, suggested the natural deduction that so much excitement must have had some adequate cause, the nature of which would have been revealed had I penetrated to the recesses of that dreadful place.

This Professor was once asked in the witness box whether he put the acquisition of knowledge above ethics, and he replied, " What are ethics ? "

Many of us had previously harboured the suspicion that the habit of vivisection tended to render those who practised it indifferent

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such means are efficient to maintain total unconsciousness.

Further, we have a perfect right to hold the opinion—and we do hold it—that the sufferings of the dog between these vivisections when it was in that cage were very grievous.

To procure this priceless information from the vivisectors themselves in the witness-box cost me altogether about £5000, which the public promptly refunded to me; but in my opinion this revelation of what vivisection really is in this country under the present administration of the law was well worth the expenditure.

As a final precious illumination of the profound secrecy that encompasses vivisection in this country, I need only add that the Government inspectors and the Home Office knew nothing whatever about these successive and frightful vivisections of the brown dog until the vivisectors themselves revealed them in the witness box!

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CHAPTER VI

THE LAST ROYAL COMMISSION ON VIVISECTION AND SOME OF THE WITNESSES

ALL the evidence given before the Royal Commission was unfortunately buried in a blue book whence the public is never likely to unearth it.

It is unnecessary for me to do more in this book than record my regret that the chairman of the Royal Commission displayed throughout a patent bias in favour of vivisection. Anyone can verify the unfortunate fact for themselves by perusing the evidence as published.

One instance out of an innumerable series will suffice as an example.

When I desired to show what Professor Huxley—a member of the previous Royal Commission—thought about the evidence of Dr Klein, who was still, when I gave evidence, a licensed vivisector, Lord Selby refused to allow me to read Professor Huxley's letter to Darwin on the subject, whereas Lord Justice Moulton was listened to with respectful silence while he described how an unspecified news-

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nothing of value to science could be learned by experiments upon living animals.

This afforded the Commissioners the excuse for listening to interminable evidence on the wholly irrelevant scientific question of the value to medicine or to physiology of these experiments, whereas the issue before them should have been whether vivisection as practised is right, not whether it is useful to science. Even if the sanguine anticipation could be entertained that by torturing a monkey Mr Bernard Shaw could be preserved to us for a hundred years, the issue would still remain whether it is right or wrong to torture a monkey. If it be wrong we ought not to be deflected from condemning that torture by even the most radiant possibilities.

Anybody with experience of human affairs might have been able to foresee that if the issue could be diverted to a question of the scientific value of vivisection, and if the assertion was put forward by anti-vivisectionists that it had none, the whole array of the recognised authorities in the field of science and medicine would be summoned to crush that assertion and to demonstrate that those who made it were a pack of fools.

Gentlemen and ladies from various anti-vivisection associations proceeded with patient industry thus to assist the vivisectors to dis-

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course by the hour on this irrelevant issue by setting up the impossible plea that all experiments on living animals are useless.

Thus they invited the Commission and the world in general to judge between themselves and all the recognised authorities in the scientific world on a question of science.

It was idle to appeal to them to stay outside the room or to abandon the vain attempt to confute scientific experts on their own subjects and their own life work.

Other anti-vivisection witnesses went before the Commission with a light heart, but utterly without any previous determination of what their mental attitude on the whole question really was.

One anti-vivisectionist actually asserted that she had a "moral objection to exploiting the lower animals for our supposed service and for our use," which would preclude her from riding a horse, milking a cow, or eating an egg. (Q. 7620.)[1]

Another witness, who came as the accredited representative of three exclusively total abolition Societies, discovered under cross-examination that he could not himself object to lesser measures, such as the exemption of dogs from vivisection. (Q. 6158.)[1]

One humanitarian witness had to admit that

[1] See Appendix B.

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he had not even perused the Act of Parliament which he had come to denounce, and the repeal or amendment of which he was there to demand. (Q. 19,664.)[1] These amiable witnesses had trusted to the fond enthusiasm of a kind heart as an adequate substitute for a cursory acquaintance with the subject into which the Commissioners were directed to inquire.

Yet another—a minister of religion—when asked if it was wrong to kill animals painlessly in order that their hides might be turned into leather, replied that it was "a doubtful question," whereupon Mr Ram, raising the tablecloth and looking at the reverend gentleman's feet, said, "I think I see a pair of very well soled shoes" (Q. 8477.)[1]

Such witnesses naturally afforded the vivisectors on the Commission an unalloyed enjoyment, and if they had remained at home it would certainly have been better for the cause they intended to assist; but on the other hand the testimony of the vivisectors frequently left the humanitarians nothing to be desired.

Sir Victor Horsley could hardly have faced the hilarity that must have greeted his evidence had the daily papers been permitted to record it when it was given. The cross examination

[1] See Appendix B.

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to which he was subjected by Sir William Collins left him completely deflated.

Having gently induced Sir Victor first to attack anti-vivisectionists for availing themselves of the results of vivisection, on the ground that they ought not to accept benefits derived from what they believed to be an immoral practice, Sir William then led him up to the confession that he himself considers that "to experiment upon man is immoral" (Q. 16,136),[1] that knowledge so gained would be immorally gained (Q. 16,147),[1] and that he, Sir Victor Horsley, would certainly be barred from using knowledge so obtained.

Sir William then proceeded to refer Sir Victor to his own book on "The Brain and Spinal Cord," in which he alludes to the "solid progress" obtained by Herophilus of Alexandria by "the only legitimate method," viz., direct scientific observation and experiment, and in which he says, "by means of his human dissections he was the first to discover the peripheral nervous system of nerves."

At this Sir Victor Horsley, finding himself obliged either to admit that he availed himself of knowledge obtained, according to his own testimony, in an immoral manner, or to throw over his own book, meekly adopted the latter course, and though confronted with his own

[1] See Appendix B.

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statement in his book that Herophilus was "the first to discover the peripheral nervous system of nerves," he told Sir William Collins that Herophilus was only "alleged" to have made this discovery (Q. 16,158).[1]

And so, in the complete rout of this pusillanimous vivisector ends this excellent piece of cross-examination.

A little later Sir Victor Horsley sustained another crushing humiliation. It appears that Sir William Collins had perused Sir Victor's "minority report of one" when the latter sat on a Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, and Sir William was able to quote the following specimen of Sir Victor's best cocksure manner:—

"Tuberculosis," wrote this solitary vivisector in his report of one, "is notorious, even among the laity, as a disease which is transmitted from parent to offspring. This is a fact with which cattle breeders are specially familiar, and which finds strong expression in the evidence attached to this Report. Further, this generally received truth has been completely confirmed by the results of scientific investigation, as is also duly set forth in this Report."

Having confronted Sir Victor with the absurd paragraph, Sir William inquires:—

[1] See Appendix B.

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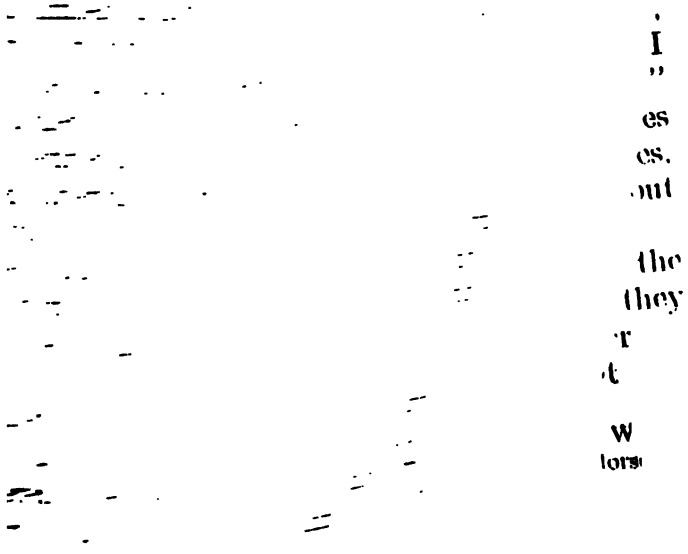

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—(Q. 14,097),[1] which shows that physiology must be a befogged pursuit that darkens ordinary intelligence, for anybody who has not studied physiology knows the difference.

Though Mr Pembrey was a vivisector, this was too much for Lord Selby's gravity, who remarked that the witness seemed to think a broken heart and a broken leg the same thing, at which the unfortunate man said he did not admit that, if it was going to be taken down in his evidence! but alas! the merciless reporter had already got it all down. (Q. 14,100, 14,101).[1]

It seems a pity that the effect of the study of physiology upon the mental exertions of this learned vivisector were not further investigated by some of the Commissioners. It would be interesting to learn whether Mr Pembrey discerns any difference between mind and matter—"from a physiological point of view." His evidence leaves us with an uneasy suspicion that the practice of vivisection and the study of physiology may gravely depress a man's power of ratiocination, and leave him in a condition in which he is unable to distinguish between a pain and a sorrow, between a smell and an emotion, between a meal and an aspiration, or between a lump of ice and a heart of stone.

[1] See Appendix B.

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And in pursuance of this mental obfuscation he propounded to the Commission a theory of his own to the effect that pain from a physiological point of view is a protective mechanism, and is in that sense beneficent, and that therefore the modern idea of trying to abolish pain is absolutely absurd.

He stated that he had himself performed painful experiments upon animals both in England and in Germany, where we now know something of the connexion between cruelty and culture, and that he performed them because he regarded such painful experiments as absolutely necessary.

He gave it as his opinion that vivisectors ought to be given a licence to cover all experiments. "What do you mean," he is asked, "by a licence for all experiments?" "I mean," he replies, "without any conditions." "With or without anæsthetics?" inquires Lord Selby, to which he answers, "Yes, without limitations at all, and without certificates." (Q. 14,090-14,094).*

This evidence effectually disposes of the assurances of some other vivisectors that they are all humane persons who would never inflict pain on an animal. Mr Pembrey not only

* This preposterous claim was quoted by Sir William Collins to Sir Victor Horsley at Q. 16,099, who endorsed it. See Appendix B.

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announces that he has performed painful experiments upon animals himself, and that he is not ashamed of it, but he puts forward a claim for perfect freedom for all vivisectors to inflict torture "without any limitations at all." (Q. 14,092).[1]

It is my business to rescue this terrible evidence from its sepulture in a vast blue book and enforce it on public attention.

On this gentleman's evidence the Commissioners unanimously delivered their judgment in these memorable words :—

"We think that Dr Pembrey's application of a theory of pain as a protective mechanism in the scheme of nature to the case of painful experiments on animals led him into a position which is untenable, and in our opinion absolutely reprehensible."

And they go on to assert that it appears to them that to grant a licence or certificates to any person holding such views as those entertained by Dr Pembrey "is calculated to create serious misgiving in the minds of the public."

Those unacquainted with the passionate support of vivisection that has always permeated the Home Office from top to bottom will imagine that after such evidence, and after such a categorical verdict from a Royal Commission upon Dr Pembrey's views, that vivi-

[1] See Appendix B.

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sector would be precluded from being the possessor of a vivisecting licence and certificate. But though this pregnant verdict was delivered in March 1912, it was treated with absolute contempt by the Home Office, and Dr Pembrey has continued to vivisect under its ægis and protection ever since. It only remains for him to be knighted.

Professor Starling is another prominent defender of vivisection, and he seems to imagine that his own personal assurances, that no pain is ever inflicted in laboratories by vivisection, should be accepted as settling the matter.

This is what he said :—

"I can speak to the general practice, and to the intention of every man. I know practically every physiologist in England, and there are very few whom I have not seen doing experiments at one time or other. And the intention of the experimenter in each case is the same as my intention would be; that is to say, to prevent throughout the whole experiment the animal from feeling pain—to make the whole thing painless." (Q. 3605.)

and at question 3451 he said :—

"Though I have been engaged in the experimental pursuit of physiology for the last seventeen years, on no occasion have I ever seen pain inflicted in any experiment on a dog or cat, or, I might add, a rabbit, in a

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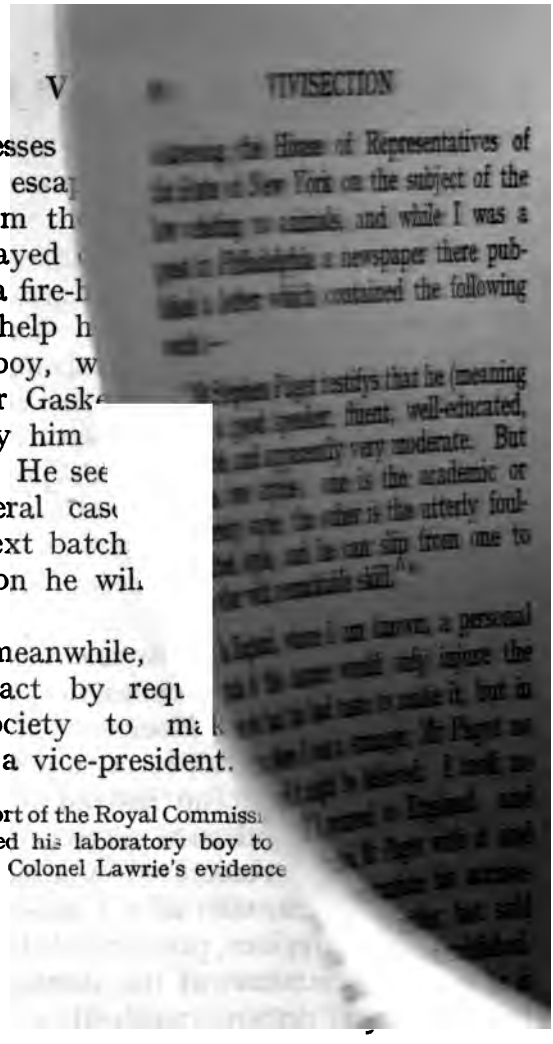
VIVISECTION

The witnesses
successfully esca
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I cannot help h
laboratory boy, w
rescue of Dr Gask
addressed by him
overlooked. He see
in the general cas
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for decoration he wil
M.V.O.

In the meanwhile,
a graceful act by req
Defence Society to ma
" William " a vice-president.

* See the Report of the Royal Commiss
Dr Gaskell called his laboratory boy to
contradiction of Colonel Lawrie's evidence

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ch then is the Society founded to defend
ection and such is its official represen-
tive ! *

e following correspondence speaks for itself. Mr
who made no reply to my letter of the 23rd of March,
'oses this series of letters, I leave to the judgment of
e readers :—

ANGEL HOTEL,
CARDIFF, March 16th, 1910.

R,

I was in Philadelphia last month, the " Evening
that city published on the 11th of February the
agraph :—
hen Paget testifies that he (meaning me) is
aker, fluent, well-educated, plausible, and
ry moderate. But he has two styles ; one
or University style, the other is the utterly
yle, and he can slip from one to the other
skill."
kind was proffered by you in the quota-
in this paper to support this abomin-
sonal character published in a foreign
ing. No quotation from anything
was given to justify it.
enough to tell me whether you
this gross personal
ther you can suggest any
the Philadelphia paper
name.

COLLI

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When a man gets in such a temper that he cannot behave himself in an argument we may be sure he is in the wrong and knows it. I have always accepted these displays of ill-conditioned rancour as the best possible evidence that I have gravelled my adversary in the discussion.

But this Society started with an evasive, disingenuous, pusillanimous, and misleading title which promised poorly for its honesty of purpose. It called itself "The Research Defence Society." It had not the manly straightforwardness to call itself "The Vivisection Defence Society," or "The Society to Defend Painful Experiments upon Animals."

Why form a Society at all to defend what no one attacks? Research has the approval of everybody as long as it does not transgress the laws of morals. A Society might as well be formed calling itself the Charity Defence Society, whose real object was to keep up some scandalous practice connected with charity.

In their prospectus they describe their object in these words:—

"Founded January, 1908, to make generally known the facts as to experiments on animals in this country, and the regulations under which they are conducted; the immense importance of such experiments to the welfare of mankind; and the great saving of human

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and animal life and health which is already due to them."

This sounds wonderfully frank, but it says nothing whatever to justify vivisection as a moral act.

A Slavery Defence Society might with equal frankness have described its object thus:—

"Founded January, 1808, to make generally known the facts as to slavery in our colonies, and the regulations under which it is conducted; the immense profits and advantages of such slavery to the rest of mankind and the great saving of free human labour due to it."

The method, adopted by this extraordinary Society, of defending vivisection from our attacks is to make no defence at all.

Never in any controversy in history has such abject pusillanimity been displayed as by this Society and its accredited spokesmen.

They publish broadcast the names of a collection of superior persons, who, they say, are supporters of and subscribers to the Society; but not one of its successive presidents, nor its chairman, nor its honorary secretary, nor any of the illustrious confraternity can be persuaded to divulge what it is they have banded themselves together to defend.

In vain are they asked whether it is all forms of experiments, including those which

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entail agony, that they defend, or whether they only defend painless experiments done under surgical anæsthesia ending in unconscious death.

In vain was Lord Cromer, the first President, asked in public why he did not support my Bill which abolishes the present legalising of torture by the Act of 1876. First he asserted he had never read the Bill,* which showed that he was publicly opposing a measure before Parliament, dealing with vivisection, about which by his own confession he knew nothing. Next, when the absurdity of such a position was brought home to him, he asserted that he had read the Bill, and valiantly promised to oppose it in the House of Lords,† but his courage or his discretion did not carry him, and never has carried him, far enough to answer the plain question why he should oppose it.

If he cannot give his reasons we are justified in deducing that he is swayed in his opposition to the Bill by nothing but prejudice.

If he had a proper reason for opposing it which he could defend in public I think we should have heard of it.

I believe I have seen all the books and

* At a meeting at Brighton, 13th December 1909.

† Meeting at Cambridge on the 4th of March 1910, reported in the "Morning Post."

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pamphlets they have published, which I read with the utmost care and attention, but incredible as it may appear, in all the seven years since the Society's foundation I have seldom read a word issued from their office dealing with the question of vivisection as a moral act, with the exception of a republication of the Evidence given by Lord Moulton to which I refer in Appendix A.

Possibly the Slavery Defence Societies, if there were any in 1808, gave up the attempt to support the institution as possessing any moral justification, and addressed themselves solely to enlarging on the benefits that the rest of mankind, who were not slaves, derived from slavery.

Certainly this is all these defenders of vivisection attempt. They keep crying aloud that vivisection confers benefits upon mankind, and assume that therefore it is right, which is a manifest *non sequitur*.

But unfortunately for this Society it has as its honorary secretary and spokesman Mr Stephen Paget, F.R.C.S., who, to a total inability to divulge what it is his Society is established to defend, adds a method of controversy of which the following is a sample :—

A year or two ago I visited the United States at the invitation of some prominent humanitarians for the purpose of having the honour of

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addressing the House of Representatives of the State of New York on the subject of the law relating to animals, and while I was a guest in Philadelphia a newspaper there published a letter which contained the following words :—

" Mr Stephen Paget testifys that he (meaning me) is a good speaker, fluent, well-educated, plausible, and apparently very moderate. But he has two styles ; one is the academic or University style, the other is the utterly foul-mouthed style, and he can slip from one to the other with remarkable skill." *

In England, where I am known, a personal attack of this nature would only injure the man who had the bad taste to make it, but in America, where I was a stranger, Mr Paget no doubt hoped it might be believed. I took no notice of it till I returned to England, and when I then confronted Mr Paget with it and asked him either to substantiate his accusation or withdraw it, he did neither, but said he was sorry his statement had been published.

So his position in the matter is that he is willing to make a disreputable charge against me in private which he cannot substantiate, and when he is found out confines his expressions of regret to the fact that his mean conduct was discovered.

* " Evening Bulletin " of Philadelphia, 2nd February, 1910.

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Such then is the Society founded to defend vivisection and such is its official represensentative ! *

* The following correspondence speaks for itself. Mr Paget, who made no reply to my letter of the 23rd of March, which closes this series of letters, I leave to the judgment of reputable readers :—

ANGEL HOTEL,
CARDIFF, March 16th, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

When I was in Philadelphia last month, the " Evening Bulletin " of that city published on the 11th of February the following paragraph :—

" Mr Stephen Paget testifies that he (meaning me) is a good speaker, fluent, well-educated, plausible, and apparently very moderate. But he has two styles ; one is the academic or University style, the other is the utterly foul-mouthed style, and he can slip from one to the other with remarkable skill."

No evidence of any kind was proffered by you in the quotation given as from you in this paper to support this abominable attack upon my personal character published in a foreign country which I was visiting. No quotation from anything I have ever said or written was given to justify it.

I must ask you to be good enough to tell me whether you acknowledge responsibility for this gross personal attack upon me, and, if you do not, whether you can suggest any explanation of its having appeared in the Philadelphia paper with the authority and sanction of your name.

Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

Stephen Paget, Esq.

RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY,
March 17th, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

The statement to which you refer in your letter of the

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16th inst. was published without my knowledge, and I greatly regret its publication.

I remain your obedient servant,

STEPHEN PAGET, *Hon. Sec.*

The Honble. Stephen Coleridge.

92 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.
March 21st, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your letter of March 17th. I observe that you do not deny that you wrote this odious attack upon me. You confine yourself to regretting that it was published in the papers whereby your act was discovered.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

Stephen Paget, Esq.

92 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,
March 23rd, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

I have waited several days for you to consider your position.

Of course you are aware that all you have at present done is to express regret that your vile libel of me was published. I should hardly imagine that you need reminding that your only course as a gentleman is either to substantiate and justify what you said of me or to apologise for having written such an abominable attack upon my character.

Please let me hear from you without delay.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

Stephen Paget, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
Harley Street.

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CHAPTER IX

SILLY ANONYMOUS PAMPHLETS

THE Research Defence Society having duly been founded and having selected Mr Stephen Paget as its official spokesman, it proceeded to issue numerous anonymous pamphlets.

Who is the dull-witted person responsible for these absurd documents we may privately surmise, and certainly their uniform lack of mind indicates that probably all of them emanate from the same source.

To answer these lucubrations is as tedious as to controvert with a man who asserts that the world is flat. But whenever one of these dejected pamphlets comes forth I patiently demolish it.

There is never any rejoinder.

With spiritless stupidity the punctured and deflated pamphlet is re-issued.

It seems a hopeless task to invade the mind of the author of these pamphlets with a consciousness of the first elementary principles of this controversy. What is to be done with

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an adversary who expresses his surprise that we object to man "making use of animals for the furtherance of his knowledge by the method of experiment?"*

In vain do I point out to him that thus to employ the word "use" in this matter indicates an inability to think or speak clearly. In vain do I explain to him that it is "using animals for the furtherance of knowledge by the method of experiment"* if we set about to ascertain which of two dogs will first find a hidden bone. In vain do I explain that none of us "object" to that interesting and diverting research.

In vain do I suggest that if he will write his pamphlet again, substitute the word "torture" for the word "use," and then explain precisely to us the ground of his surprise at our condemnation of the torture of animals for the furtherance of knowledge, he will be contributing something intelligible to the discussion.

In vain indeed! The silly fellow can only go on mumbling what he mumbled before.

Then he has one or two ancient tropes which are recited in dreary iteration on all occasions. The inevitable Harvey steps forth upon the platform and with his circulation of the blood

* Anonymous pamphlet issued by the Research Defence Society, entitled "What the Doctor says."

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affects to reduce us to silence. In vain do I answer that if he did discover it by torture it does not justify that torture, and that anyway I do not care the least whether my blood circulates or not, but that I do care whether or not my heart is capable of pity. In vain do I point out to him that benefits do not justify wicked acts to obtain them, and that I know many reputable denizens of clubs who firmly believe that the most dazzling benefits would be conferred upon themselves and others by the sudden demise of one, or perhaps two, or even three political personages, but that fortunately they are precluded by the law as well as by the weaker obligations of morality from performing the acts necessary for the attainment of those precious benefits.

In vain indeed! The silly fellow mumbles his ancient trope again as he mumbled it before.

Then there is an evasion that never fails him. Knowing as he does, or ought to, that serious cutting vivisections have increased in the thirty years from 379 in 1883 to 6349 in 1913, he attempts to evade this sinister fact by continually crying aloud that 97 per cent. of all experiments done under the Act are only inoculations.*

* Anonymous pamphlet issued by the Research Defence Society entitled "Inoculations."

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In vain do I point out that if his intention be to suggest that serious operations are trifling in number or decreasing in number, it is a false suggestion, and that if he does not mean to convey that false suggestion his statement merely emphasises the appalling number of animals used for inoculation experiments, many of which he must know involve severe suffering.

In vain indeed! The silly fellow mumbles again his evasive per centage!

Sometimes he forgets what he said before and makes two statements, each of which renders the other nugatory. Having thumped us with Harvey and the circulation of the blood, he in another pamphlet wishes to persuade us that animals are always completely anæsthetised by explaining to us that with a conscious struggling animal "It would be quite impossible to make any delicate experiments or to observe anything properly."*

So poor Harvey, who certainly used no anæsthetics, could not have "observed anything properly" when he was vivisecting, and it follows that his discovery must have been due to observations unconnected with vivisection. In vain have I pointed out to

* Anonymous pamphlet issued by the Research Defence Society entitled "Experiments during 1908."

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him this absurd contradiction; the silly fellow continues mumbling both statements.

Accusations of frightful cruelties having been formulated by way of affidavit against two American vivisectors of the Rockfeller Institute, he informs the public that the two accused persons deny the indictment and adds that Sir William Osler of Oxford had said that "such charges were quite baseless." *

In vain do I point out to him that the persons whose conduct was impugned were not likely to plead guilty to the charges, and that Sir William Osler three thousand miles from the Rockfeller Institute could know no more about what did or did not happen there than the Great Lama.

In vain indeed! The silly fellow still mumbles this ridiculous defence of these transatlantic vivisectors.

But perhaps the most persistent of his dreary iterations is an assertion that there are other cruelties of the chase and the farm yard more cruel and less justifiable than vivisection, which he accompanies with an invitation to me to attack them instead of vivisection.

In vain do I point out to him that the Royal

* Anonymous pamphlet issued by the Research Defence Society entitled "Charges of Cruelty against the Rockefeller Institute."

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Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to which I subscribe, is the proper body to attack cruelties to animals other than vivisection, that I frequently urge them to do so, and that because I myself devote my time more particularly to attacking vivisection I do not thereby condone these other cruelties. In vain do I point out to him that this argument would preclude anyone from endeavouring to prevent a man beating his wife at Ealing because another man was jumping on his mother at Acton. In vain do I explain to him that if we may not attack one evil because another exists, we must leave all evils to flourish! the silly fellow continues mumbling what he mumbled before.

I really feel inclined sometimes to offer to help him with a few intelligent arguments just to make the discussion worth pursuing!

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CHAPTER X

THE INFAMOUS MAJENDIE

SINCE the year 1897 I have devoted much time and thought to the movement for the protection of animals from vivisection. I believe I have read with care every attempt on the part of the vivisectors and their friends and supporters to defend the practice.

During all these nineteen years I have never yet been confronted with any reasoned effort to justify vivisection, as I have defined it in the first sentence of this book, as a moral act.[1]

Occasionally I am challenged to produce evidence of cruelty against any particular operator, as though I could proffer testimony of what happens in secret places where I am not present! And when, as with Dr Crile, I cite a man's own published admission that he crushed a dog's paw "under incomplete anæsthesia," I am told that those words really mean complete anæsthesia.

The general assumption is made and recommended to the public that these 638 vivi-

[1] But see Appendix A.

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sectors are all worthy men "who are giving up their lives to the difficult and often disappointing work of searching for truth,"* and that they must therefore all be humane; as though the habit of lancing and piercing and delving into the living bodies of animals was necessarily the concomitant of a tender heart!

The most cursory acquaintance with the history of the cruelty of man shows conclusively that its indulgence is not at all confined to the poor and uncultivated classes whether that indulgence is sanctioned by law, or whether it is not. Emperors have been more ingeniously cruel than butcher-boys, and professors of physiology more truly heartless than game-keepers; and the suggestion that the learned doctor this, or the illustrious professor that, could never wantonly be cruel, is simple nonsense.

Not very long ago the public spokesman of the vivisectors† wrote a column and a half in the "Standard" in praise of vivisectors, and among them he held up for admiration the name of Majendie. I propose therefore to quote a striking passage from an authority which must command respect in such a matter, and I quote it with the greater confidence as

* "Edinburgh Review," July, 1899.

† Mr Stephen Paget, F.R.C.S., 20th July, 1909.

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being an authority habitually ranged against me :—

"The entire picture of vivisectional illustration of ordinary lectures is to us personally repulsive in the extreme. Look, for instance, at the animal before us, stolen (to begin with) from his master; the poor creature, hungry, tied up for days and nights, pining for his home, is at length brought into the theatre. As his crouching and feeble form is strapped upon the table he licks the very hand that ties him. He struggles, but in vain, and uselessly expresses his fear and suffering, until a muzzle is buckled on his jaws to stifle every sound. The scapel penetrates his quivering flesh. One effort only is now natural until his powers are exhausted—a vain, instinctive resistance to the cruel form that stands over him—the impersonation of Majendie and others of his class. 'I recall to mind,' says Dr Latour, 'a poor dog, the roots of whose vertebral nerves Majendie desired to lay bare to demonstrate Bell's theory, which he claimed as his own. The dog, already mutilated and bleeding, twice escaped from under the implacable knife, and threw his front paws around Majendie's neck, licking, as if to soften his murderer and ask for mercy. Vivisectors may laugh, but I confess I was unable to endure that heartrending spectacle.' But the whole thing is too horrible to dwell upon. Heaven forbid that any description of students in this country should be witness of such deeds as

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these! We repudiate the whole of this class of procedure. Science will refuse to recognise it as its offspring, and humanity shudders as it gazes on its face."

But it seems that what humanity shudders to gaze upon, this writer in the "Standard" can regard with an easy complacency. It only remains for me to add that the above quotation is taken verbatim from the leading article of the "Lancet" of August 22nd, 1863.

They were nearer to the date of Majendie and his abominations in those days, and time had not obliterated the memory of this man and his deeds.

The recognised spokesman of the vivisectors of to-day has the temerity to recall Majendie's name and to write of his "famous experiments." I should call them infamous.

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CHAPTER XI

THE LATE LIEUT-COLONEL LAWRIE'S INDICTMENT OF DR GASKELL

COLONEL EDWARD LAWRIE, M.B., I.M.S., M.R.C.S., who died in the great war with our army in France, was both a courageous and a humane man, although he at one time performed experiments upon living animals in pursuit of researches into the action of chloroform. His evidence before the Royal Commission was as startling as it was illuminating.

He went before the Royal Commission on vivisection as a witness in November 1907 and asserted that he had seen the painful operation of tracheotomy performed on animals without any anæsthetics in Professor Rutherford's laboratory in 1890 (Q. 16,801-16,807).[1] Sir Mackenzie Chalmers at once exclaimed, "It is a violation of the Act certainly, an offence is committed if that is done"; to which Colonel Lawrie replied imperturbably, "I have seen it done."

[1] See Appendix B.

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Further on Colonel Lawrie remarked that in England "Vivisection experiments are not done painlessly" (Q. 16,836),[1] and when Mr Ram asked, "Is that your opinion or your knowledge from facts?" he replied, "It is from what I have seen myself" (Q. 16,837).[1]

Recalled before the Commission in March 1908 he described how he had seen, in Dr Gaskell's* laboratory at Cambridge, two dogs on the table with their throats cut open and tubes put into them, and that Dr Gaskell "said they had had no anæsthetic; but they had had some morphia; and he led me to understand that they had had it so as to be able to report that the dogs had had an anæsthetic so as to hoodwink the Inspector" (Q. 20,987).[1]

He was immediately fiercely cross-examined by Lord Selby, but nothing shook him from his statement of what he had seen and the purport of what Dr Gaskell had said.

Asked later by Mr Ram whether he had ever repeated this statement of Dr Gaskell's to any one during the subsequent time that had elapsed, Colonel Lawrie said, "I have mentioned it to hundreds of people in India—

[1] See Appendix B.

* Dr Gaskell was one of the Royal Commission sitting close to Colonel Lawrie at the table.

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Dr Bomford, Sir Lauder Brunton, and everybody of course."

"To Sir Lauder Brunton?" "Yes." (Q. 21,271).[1]

Sir John M'Fadyean also made fruitless efforts to drive Colonel Lawrie from his formidable accusation of cruelty against Dr Gaskell, his brother vivisector on the Commission, which culminated in the following questions and answers:—

(Q. 21,097).[1] Sir John M'Fadyean: "What I should regard as signs of frightful agony in a dog would be violent contortions of the body and great disturbance of the respiration in an attempt to howl. Was anything of that sort exhibited by these dogs?"—Colonel Lawrie: "When dogs are in the last extremity of pain, they are in such a fright of getting something more that they lie generally as quiet as they can; and the shivering I saw that day was a sign to me of terrific pain."

(Q. 21,098).[1] "But still they were lying quiet?"—"I could not say actually they were lying quietly. They were shaking with fright."

(Q. 21,099).[1] "It is hardly right in answer to my question, which is directed to finding out whether they were suffering agony or not, to say that they were shivering with agony.

[1] See Appendix B.

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All it seems to me that you are entitled to say is that they were shivering? "—"Not at all. I am entitled to say what I saw—that they were shivering with agony; which they certainly were." Further questioned by Mr Ram: "Was it a matter that filled you with horror?" He replied, "I cannot say that it filled me with horror. I thought it was horribly cruel." (Q. 21,274).[1]

Later on Dr Gaskell left his seat as one of the commissioners, and occupying the witness chair denied the whole indictment and said, that he was absolutely certain he had never made the remark about hoodwinking the Inspector, that he would never have dreamed of saying it, and that it was such a silly thing to say. (Q. 21,718).[1]

Here, then, we are confronted with two irreconcileable statements.

There appears no possible motive that could induce Colonel Lawrie to invent the statements he made; and the statements having been made, Dr Gaskell had the most powerful motive to deny them.

The public may choose which to believe.

Sir Lauder Brunton, who for many years was himself a licensed vivisector, writes of Colonel Lawrie in the "British Medical Journal" of the 28th of August last as follows:—

[1] See Appendix B.

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"The great characteristic of Lawrie's character was that he was 'valiant for the truth.' If his zeal for truth sometimes led him to see but one aspect of it, and to be impatient or angry with those who could not see exactly as he did, this was only the result of the excessive truthfulness of his character, a characteristic that led so many of the early Christians to become saints and martyrs."

Further on Sir Lauder Brunton says :—

"Lawrie's uprightness of character, and freedom from anything mean or petty, gained for him the respect not only of the Nizam of Hyderabad, but of all who knew him, and I do not think there is one who can help saying on hearing of his death, 'There is another good man gone.'"

This testimony may assist us in choosing whether to believe the evidence of Colonel Lawrie or that of Dr Gaskell.

When Dr Gaskell moved from his place at the table of the Royal Commission to the witness chair, he did more than contradict Colonel Lawrie. He revealed that the whole experiment, whether cruel or not, was illegal, for he asserted (Q. 21,709) [1] that he had made many such experiments before and added :—

"The research was finished, the whole thing was done, and there were simply two extra ones to please Colonel Lawrie," and again he

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asserted that (Q. 21,710)[1] "it was all finished and done with. That was two years before or more."

Unless those who did this experiment "to please Colonel Lawrie" had a certificate, authorising them to disregard section 3 (1) of the Act of 1876 it would seem that they were acting illegally. They none of them as a fact had that certificate. The clause of the Act runs thus :—

"The experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering."

The conditions therefore that would render this experiment conformable to that section of the Act were absent according to Dr Gaskell's own evidence.

This disregard of the law being revealed, I at once asked the Home Office whether these vivisectors who performed this experiment on the two dogs with no other object than "to please Colonel Lawrie" had "at that time or subsequently received any reprimand from the officials of the Home Office for the breach of the Act which this evidence, if true, proved them to have committed."

[1] See Appendix B.

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It was a plain question, but in reply I received nothing but evasion from Whitehall.

For one experimenter to vivisect dogs admittedly for no other purpose than to please another could hardly be brought within the Act of 1876 even by the Home Office officials, but nothing in the world has ever induced them to admit to me that any vivisector has ever committed a blameworthy act.

There is a grim irony in this horrid vivisection having utterly failed in its only object, for manifestly it failed to "please Colonel Lawrie."

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CHAPTER XII

THE MENACE OF THE MEDICINE MAN TO PERSONAL LIBERTY

FREEDOM of the person as established in England for many generations is the peculiar possession of our race and country. A certain liberty may be found in other countries, but it is collective rather than individual. Elsewhere the guardians of public order are permitted by law and by public opinion to come into the streets with lethal weapons and to use them on crowds of fellow-citizens. In England the sanctity of the person is so universally recognised that the police carry nothing but truncheons, and would quickly and successfully be summoned for assault if they ever used them without justification complete enough to satisfy an impartial tribunal. Every person in England has an indisputable right to live how he chooses, as long as he does not transgress the law; he may starve himself or overeat himself or overdrink himself in his own house, and no one can interfere with him. The few attempts

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made from time to time in England to limit this freedom in any direction, and to intrude upon the private rights so sacred to every man and woman, have soon met with dismal failure.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act went down before the repugnance of the Englishman to a violation of his right of private judgment and the insufferable claim of doctors to inject diseased matter into his body; and the Contagious Diseases Act disappeared amid the execration raised by its insult to the sanctity of the person.

Both these onslaughts upon freedom emanated from the medicine men, and it is against further impertinent sallies from the same quarter that it behoves the public to be on their guard.

Mr Stephen Paget, on the 13th of October 1911, delivered an address at King's College Hospital, and took for his theme, "The Use of our Authority." The matter of his discourse is calculated in the words of Dr Johnson to make the approach of the surgeon more horrible than that of the gout or stone. The exclamation of Mr Lloyd George in the House of Commons that he strongly felt "the necessity of not compelling workmen to submit themselves to be cut up" seemed to be regarded by Mr Paget as inept. He asked his medical

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audience, " What would you do if a man with strangulated hernia absolutely refused operation ? What would you do if the parents of a child with bad laryngeal diphtheria absolutely refused to let you give anti-toxin ? It is a difficult question. I hope I should have the courage to give the anti-toxin by stealth, taking that view of the consequences which has been so well expressed by Lord Milner.* But one could not operate by stealth on a hernia." From which we learn the monstrous confession admitted without circumlocution by this daring operator, that he would cheat a child's parents by stealth, and, if he could, would cut about an adult's body without his consent.

I do not know whether Mr Paget is the operating surgeon at any hospital where the sick poor are tended, but if this cynical declaration received a wider publication than was afforded to it by its appearance in the " British Medical Journal," I should imagine the sick poor would avoid, if possible, a hospital where there would be a chance of their children and themselves being operated upon " by stealth " without their consent. Where " stealth " is impracticable, or perhaps needless, Mr Paget exhorted his brethren of the knife boldly to

* Lord Milner invited the House of Lords on one occasion to defy the Commons and damn the consequences.

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assert their "authority," and to fall to! With haughty grandiloquence he exclaimed: "Hold your authority in reserve; keep it for the great occasions of action; and when such an occasion does arise, unmask your heavy artillery, and let nothing stand between you and—'a life to be saved.'" This is, indeed, an awesome mandate—to the patient! The vision of Mr Paget, having discarded stealth, approaching the bed containing the shivering, protesting "clinical material," unmasking his heavy artillery, and letting nothing stand between him and—"a life to be saved," is a terrifying apparition!

Some members of Parliament who have expressed themselves as unable to recognise a surgeon's right to cut a man about without his consent, received from Mr Paget this contemptuous dismissal: "It seems a pity to spend on each of them £400 a year." These unhappy legislators have not yet felt the necessity of attending Mr Paget's classes, and learning the duty of abject submission to the "authority" of the medicine man with his knife. "It is our business," says Mr Paget, "on our way through life, to give instruction." The abashed and mercenary members of Parliament are put in their proper place by this lofty surgeon, who thus "unmasks his heavy artillery" upon them! Now, some of us who

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value personal freedom regard a surgeon, who declares that he will let nothing stand between him and what he euphemiously describes as "a life to be saved," as a man to be resisted and condemned.

Mr Paget, F.R.C.S., is himself no doubt an expert operator, or he would not be a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, but can he claim that the life has always been saved under his knife? Surgery is an art, not a science; an operator's dexterity may on occasion be wanting, his nerve may fail him, and his memory suffer eclipse. I seem to have heard of some persons succumbing to operations, and of others surviving who declined to be subjected to the knife, and I conclude that what Mr Paget calls "a life to be saved" by an operation may not seldom prove to be a life lost by it. Are we to be denied the right of choosing which chance of life we will embrace, or which form of death we will endure?

Nothing but the practical certainty of survival and cure after, and by, an operation, and the certainty of death without it so absolute as to make it an act of suicide to refuse it, can afford the slightest ground for these insufferable claims advanced by Mr Paget; and even then, all those who value the sanctity of the person will repudiate such claims without hesitation. But those who advance them

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proffer no evidence that operations invariably save and never extinguish life. Where are the statistics from the great hospitals proving that the lives of the sick poor are always "saved by operations"? Where indeed! I have carefully studied the annual reports of all the large Metropolitan hospitals for many years past, but have never discovered any figures which inform the public how many operations are followed by the death of the patients. Indeed, shocking as it may seem, I fear we must conclude that hospital patients who die under the operating knife are not registered by the surgeons in their certificates sent to Somerset House as having died thus, and the truth is concealed from the public.

In the case of one hospital I have made repeated and almost importunate efforts to induce its officials to reveal the number of patients who have annually succumbed from operations, but without success.

Great claims had been made in public for the beneficent results to mankind of new knowledge acquired by vivisection in the region of brain surgery. This new knowledge was being applied in operations performed more especially at the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic; to that hospital therefore I appealed as a searcher after truth, to furnish me and the public with the death-rate of the patients

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within three months of operation. But I appealed in vain. This was in 1902. In September, 1908, I made a second effort, and called upon the daring operator himself* (in the "Daily Mail," September 16th) to assist me in demonstrating the truth or falsehood of these claims by the production of this death-rate. I was referred by him ("Daily Mail," September 22nd) to a "Jubilee Volume," which he said was about to be published by the hospital in question, where I should find the desired figures. That was in 1909, but no "Jubilee Volume" and no information as to the death-rate of the patients has ever appeared.

In these circumstances the unprejudiced will make the most obvious and simple deductions for themselves. I take leave now to assert that if the surgeons of England endorse Mr Paget's claims to inoculate children "by stealth" when their parents object, and not to let the will of an adult patient "stand between" him and the knife, we are face to face with an organised violation of the freedom of the person which ought to be universally exposed and denounced.

I have waited to see whether the heads of the profession would repudiate Mr Paget's language and claims, as repugnant to them;

* Sir Victor Horsley.

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but they have, as far as I am aware, maintained a silence that we are justified in supposing signifies acquiescence in those claims and that language—claims, which threaten the freedom of the person, and assert "authority" over helpless sick people which is entirely intolerable; and language which employs insolent impertinence to members of Parliament and everybody else who will not make abject submission to a jejune priesthood of vivisecting medicine men.

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CHAPTER XIII

THE IMPERTINENCE AND ABSURDITY OF THE VIVISECTORS

NEVER in the history of the world has any body of men behaved with such impertinence and absurdity as have the vivisectors.

One of them, a Doctor W. W. Keen, thought it a clinching argument, when he ventured into the arena against me, to ask me why I was not in the trenches in the great war fighting the enemies of my country.

I daresay he thought a German bullet would be more effective than anything he had the wit to advance in the controversy, but being a grandfather with all my three sons serving their country, I did not feel bound to relieve Dr Keen of further need to reply to me by impeding young men in the trenches with my aged and irrelevant presence.

Mr Paget in a single paper published in "Nature"* spoke of us as "wild people set to insult the medical profession," as "persons

* 17th April 1915.

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who give the lie to plain facts," as persons of "amazing dishonesty," possessed with "greedy willingness to believe evil of others," and alluded to "nailing lies to counters," and in the midst of all this hubbub of rancour and temper he actually railed at us for our "loss of the sense of responsibility and restraint!"

Not a single specific case or instance did he quote in support of any of his silly impertinences.

Everybody who is not a vivisectionist is aware that to call an adversary a liar without citing any lie that he has told, is evidence not that the adversary has lied, but that his accuser is a gaseous and insolent person.

Nothing is more absurd than to mistake the employment of insult for a manifestation of force. Insult is the last resort of a beaten man who has lost his temper.

Miss Eva Richmond has a simple and ingenuous mind, and not long ago she placed its guileless resources at the service of the Research Defence Society.

She determined to sift to the bottom the doings of the vivisectors at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, and by personal observation to ascertain what she called "the truth about vivisection" as practised there.*

* Pamphlet issued by the Research Defence Society, entitled, "Fighting the Invisible."

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She was bent upon silencing once for all those insistent anti-vivisectionists who will assert that under the present law any amount of torture may be perpetrated without discovery in places registered under the Act. Of course, she perceived that it would never do to make a surprise visit, lest she might light upon something going on which, in the interests of truth, she desired not to see, so she wrote beforehand to say when she was coming.

"It is well," she writes, in her pamphlet, "to make application beforehand when contemplating visits like this, as then one is sure of coming at a convenient time."

So accordingly we learn that this innocent young lady, searching after "the truth about vivisection," duly arrived at the Lister Institute "at a convenient time." She was received by the secretary, who managed to keep his countenance while he fetched in one of the "bacteriologists, wearing the long white laboratory coat which all the workers wear."

Conducted solemnly by this priest of science in his fair white surplice "the truth about vivisection" was made plain to her by ocular demonstration. She saw no animals struggling on boards, disembowelled without anæsthetics, she saw no animals dying a lingering and awful death from cancer artificially produced in their

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most sensitive organs, she saw no dogs starving to death or contorted with tetanus. Having taken the precaution to come at a "convenient time," the truth about vivisection stood manifestly revealed, and the young lady easily arrived at the conclusion so welcome to the Research Defence Society, that "there is certainly a strong case in defence of using animals as they are used at the Lister Institute."

The Research Defence Society are to be congratulated on the acquisition of this young lady as a searcher after truth. Her pamphlet, I am sure, would have a great success in the nurseries of vivisectionists if it were issued with pictures of the happy animals dancing for joy round the gags and vivisection troughs at the Lister Institute.

One of the most absurd devices of the vivisectors is to conceal the utter barrenness of their vivisections in a terrifying nomenclature. Everyone knows that twenty years and more of tireless and merciless experiments on thousands upon thousands of miserable animals has resulted in nothing of any kind that can alleviate or cure the disease of cancer.

The Middlesex Hospital has for years participated in this dreadful business, and I have before me one of their reports in which the failure of their researches was delivered to

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the world in a language that includes such unspeakable words as these :—

" Polymorphonuclear leucocytes, easinophils, mononuclear cells, myelocytes, hæmoglobin percentages, normoblasts, poikiloblasts, and megaloblasts ! "

This is enough to make the compilers of dictionaries utter megaloblasts on their own account. The augurs at the Middlesex Hospital can hardly have looked in each other's faces without laughing, when they issued this absurd volume at the expense of the charitable !

Professor Sir Edward Schäfer in a pamphlet * bearing his signature displays himself to the world as an unhappy sufferer from megalocephaly,† and I am sure that it is fit and proper that the vivisectors should thus have some of their formidable verbality applied to themselves.

" It is mainly the ignorant," he exclaims, " and ill-informed members of the community who support the (anti-vivisection) agitation. It receives little encouragement from the educated classes."

Abashed in the ignorant company of Lord

* Address at Dublin, the 24th of March 1911, subsequently published as a pamphlet by the Research Defence Society.

† A beautiful word derived from μεγας, big, and κεφαλή, a head, and therefore synonymous with the American idiom— " swelled-head."

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Loreburn, Lord Morley of Blackburn, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, and a host of other uneducated bumpkins, I feel a diffidence in examining or criticising the pregnant aphorisms of this Superman who has soared into fame by drowning dogs, resuscitating and redrowning them; nevertheless I may be permitted to share with some few other uncultivated and vulgar persons the suspicion that a contempt for all the leaders of thought for a hundred and fifty years is not the beginning of wisdom, nor the irrepressible declamations of superlative vanity a convincing evidence of the possession of understanding.

Professor Sir Edward Schäfer is not the first, and I am sure will not be the last, vivisector who has bidden us put on the smoked glasses of a becoming humility before venturing to gaze at himself and his dazzling fellow luminaries of the physiological galaxy.

A man conscious of such lofty superiority over his opponents in this controversy, observing with compassion the unlettered intellectual degradation of such men as Dr Johnson in one century and Carlyle in another, will naturally be found to regard with contumely the laws of ethics enunciated by Cardinal Manning, and the moral principles endorsed by Lord Shaftesbury.

I think a village child out of a board school

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would perceive that to inflict pain on an animal not for its own good is a different moral act from subjecting it to an operation for its own benefit and relief; yet this profound pundit alluding to vivisection exclaims with an air of finality :—

"No one thinks of a surgical operation as cruel; no one considers the dentist cruel if he inflicts pain in extraction of a tooth."

On another occasion this accurate and profound thinker told us that the prohibition of inoculations of animals "would render it impossible for either civilised man or the animals he has domesticated to survive a single generation."

It would really be a pity to sully this gem with a word of comment. Let it stand as a happy example of the precious additions to exact knowledge given us by the vivisectors!

The intellectual Colossus from whose mind such beams of illumination as this can emanate will naturally regard with superior disdain those puny thinkers, philosophers, and saints, of two centuries who crawl between his feet.

I pass from Professor Sir Edward Schäfer to Sir Ronald Ross, who, genially ensconced among his other English vivisecting colleagues, Messrs Grünbaum, Klein, Bernstein, Boehn, Eurich, Funk, Leishman, Loeb, Müller, Nauss, Neu-

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mann, Pfeifer, Rajchman, Schölberg, Südmersen, Hertz, Nierenstein, Schryver, and Mrs Grünbaum,* writes to the papers to say that we anti-vivisectionists are "like the Germans."

Such incredible absurdity brings upon itself the ridicule of all sensible people without our taking the trouble to deal with it.

There existed in 1911 an association called The London and Counties Medical Protection Society. I do not know whether it still survives. Its President then was Sir John Hutchinson, LL.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., and among its officials were Sir Douglas Powell, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir James Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.; and Sir John Tweedy, LL.D., F.R.C.S.

This august body suddenly descended upon me for saying that a particular Dr C. J. Martin was a vivisector,† and they wrote thus :—

"Dr C. J. Martin is not, and never has been, a vivisector, and your mention of him as such is recklessly false, and calculated to do him serious harm in the neighbourhood in which he practises. Before, however, placing the matter in the hands of our solicitors, I give you an opportunity of publicly apologising in a form to be agreed upon with us, and under-

* These names are taken from the annual parliamentary return for 1912.

† There was another Dr C. J. Martin who was a vivisector.

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taking to destroy any further copies of the pamphlet, and of calling up as many of those already issued as is now possible, and making substantial amends in money to Dr Martin for the damage he has already suffered, and may, to an indefinite extent, suffer in the future from your reckless carelessness in confusing him with another man of the same name as himself."

This diverting letter filled me with delightful anticipations of an action in the courts where this collection of celebrated doctors would publicly maintain that to call a man a vivisector constituted a shockingly damaging libel!

I immediately invited them to come on, and I wrote in reply :—

"Any further action you may take in the courts or elsewhere, the object of which is to show that vivisection is regarded with such opprobrium by the medical profession as to render it in the opinion of your Society a libel to say a man is a vivisector when as a fact he is not, will not cause me, or those I represent, any very poignant regret."

Alas! in spite of their tumid and minatory language no libel action ensued, though I never destroyed a single pamphlet, nor called back a single copy that had been issued, nor paid anything substantial or otherwise to

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this gesticulating Society. Apologise, however, I did in innumerable papers, embracing with alacrity so felicitous an opportunity of advertising the fact that these leading lights of the medical profession regarded vivisection with such detestation as to deem it a libel to say a man was a vivisector if he was not one. The eminence of these gentlemen in their profession enhanced the absurdity of their conduct throughout this droll affair.

Not long ago* "Chambers's Journal" permitted a Mr Waldemar Kaempfert to use its columns to mock at free will, to assert that all acts of noble self-sacrifice are due to nothing but chemical changes and internal secretions of the body, and to debase us all to mechanical automata, helpless in the grip of inevitable causes.

As the gentleman had no choice in the matter, he was, I suppose, mechanically obliged to write his article, and the editors of "Chambers's Journal" were similarly unable to resist the automatic necessity of publishing it, and I, for my part, was possessed with an irresistible mechanical impulse to shake my sides when I read the following lucubration :—

"If one side of a spineless animal is acted upon by light, electricity, gravitation, or

* 1911.

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chemicals more than the other, certain chemical reactions occur more rapidly on that side."

I wonder what was the chain of fore-ordained causes, reaching from the time before the solar system was a nebula down to the inspissated ratiocination inside Mr Waldemaw Kaempfert's head, that forced him to state that gravitation could act more upon one side of an animal than the other.

I am glad that I find myself helplessly unable to resist the shaking of my sides at the spectacle of a physiologist forced by the environment of inevitable causes to talk such uneducated nonsense.

Mr Waldemar Kaempfert is the victim of a malignant fate when helplessly he has to think and write this :—

" The extraordinary chemical machine that we call a cell, a plant, a worm, a fish, a bird, a man, is now studied as if it were a combination of wheels, connecting rods, pistons, and valves. It is picked apart and studied piece by piece."

The unhappy man thus doomed to identify himself with worms, and, picking himself to pieces, to conceive of himself as compact of wheels and pistons, must submit to the compassion (which he must believe is mechanically inevitable) of all those to whom it has been

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given both to perceive the essential and unassailable majesty of man's power of choice between deeds of glory and deeds of shame, and to know beyond question or cavil that things spiritual are not and never can be controlled by or subjected to things mechanical.

There is certainly one direction in which vivisection helplessly, mechanically, inevitably leads those who practise it, and that is downwards and downwards into the gloom of negation of free will and of the distinction between good and evil.

They " pick apart " living animals, displaying the curiosity without reverence of the monkeys, and in the process they strip themselves of all stirrings of sweet compassion, all aspirations towards divine emotions, all attributes of true nobility.

But the last note of absurdity is reached when the vivisectionists make elephantine attempts to be witty at our expense.

A couple of years ago The Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, suddenly wrote to the Pall Mall Gazette complaining that we only concerned ourselves with human vivisectors, whereas mosquitoes, fleas, ticks, and leeches were the most persistent vivisectors of the world, and he made in his own words " a most earnest and definite appeal to those who control the policy and funds of the anti-vivisection

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societies to devote their energies to combat the real vivisection of the world," meaning that for which the above insects were responsible.

I assured him in the same paper that we accepted with complacency his classification of vivisectors with fleas, ticks, and leeches, and would view the extermination of the latter with almost as much pleasure as we should experience were the malign human species contemporaneously expunged from the world.

The Master of Christ's* did not come on again, which I much regretted.

Dr Frodsham, a bishop returned from North Queensland, in a speech at Nottingham in December 1913, was reported to have said "that probably there was far less animal suffering annually in all the laboratories of the country than was caused by one large pheasant battue in England." †

When a bishop defends the infliction of one kind of suffering on animals by asserting that it is not so bad as the infliction of some other kind of suffering, and expresses no condemnation of either, may we not conclude that he defends both? If so, it seems a pity that there

* It would be a pity to leave this gentle humorist's name concealed behind his Mastership of Christ's. His name is Arthur Everett Shipley, F.R.S., Sc.D.

† "Nottingham Guardian," 2nd December 1913.

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is no Society existing formed to defend the infliction of both these forms of suffering on animals to which the Bishop might appropriately subscribe.

It is not always easy to find felicitous fields of effort for returned Colonial Bishops, but the formation of a Society to defend the cruelties of the laboratory, and also the cruelties of field sports, might occupy the leisure of Bishop Frodsham, his crozier in one hand, a shot gun in the other, and a vivisector's apron about his loins.

Mr Kipling has published a speech* to medical men in which I find these words:—

"You have been exposed—you always will be exposed—to the attacks of those persons who consider their own undisciplined emotions more important than the world's most bitter agonies—the people who would limit and cripple and hamper research because they fear research may be accompanied by a little pain and suffering. But you have heard this afternoon a little of the history of your profession. You will find that such people have been with you—or rather against you—from the very beginning, ever since, I should say, the earliest Egyptians erected images in honour of cats and dogs on the banks of the Nile."

Of course, Mr Kipling can vociferate, but

* Published by Messrs Macmillan & Co.

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shouting at the top of his voice is not argument. If I cared to adopt his flamboyant, hysterical, immature manner, how simple it would be to write thus :—

"The humanitarians have been exposed—they will always be exposed—to the attacks of those persons who consider their own undisciplined vituperation more important than dumb animals' most bitter agonies—the people who would limit and cripple and hamper the cause of mercy because they fear mercy may be accompanied by a little restriction of vivisection. But you will find that such people have been against you from the very beginning, ever since, I should say, captives were butchered to make a Roman holiday, and Jeffreys bellowed obscene flouts at his quaking victims."

I am sure Mr Kipling must recognise that my passage is as good as his, and my terminal flight perhaps even more vivid. This sort of stuff is very easy to turn out; it requires no knowledge of the subject, and, I suppose, has some effect upon readers who are not bright enough to perceive that it is only noise and bombast.

If Mr Kipling will take the trouble to produce a reasoned contribution to the controversy on vivisection, he may rely upon my dealing with it faithfully and courteously.

No doubt the defence of vivisection is a for-

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lorn enterprise for anyone of cultivation and literary ability, and therefore we ought perhaps not to be surprised that no able or formidable writer has appeared against us, willing to bend the powers of his mind to the support of the practice, and to associate his name with such absurd coadjutors.

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CHAPTER XIV

THE INCORRIGIBLE HOME OFFICE

BEFORE the condemnation of the transaction by the Royal Commission the Home Office used to send all applications for a licence by intending vivisectors to a private Society formed for "the advancement of research by vivisection"—in fact a sort of vivisectors' club. To these people, whose names were concealed from the public, was confided the responsibility of recommending each other to the Home Office as fit and proper persons to be given vivisecting licences.

This was too much for any Royal Commission to endorse and they recommended that those who are selected by the Home Office to give them advice should none of them be vivisectors and that their names should be published.

The Home Office appear to think they have fulfilled the spirit of this recommendation by appointing upon this advisory body, Lord Moulton of Bank, whose evidence before the Royal Commission was marked by passion-

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ate personal attacks upon anti-vivisectionists; a notorious vivisector who at the present moment does not hold a licence and of whom I shall speak later on; and no single person known to the public as an humanitarian.

This is quite in keeping with the conduct of the Home Office as manifested for many years past.

Under the Act of 1876 it is impossible to institute a prosecution of anyone who disobeys its provisions when six months have elapsed from the commission of the offence.

The Home Office has issued the last four Reports on the following dates:—8th July 1912, 8th August 1913, 20th July 1914, and the 11th of October 1915.

As the 30th June is the last day when a prosecution could be initiated upon the information contained in these Reports concerning vivisections performed in a previous year, the Home Office officials are careful to withhold their Report till after that date; thus they deliberately protect the vivisectors from interference instead of the animals from outrage.

This Parliamentary Return as written throughout has the effect of quieting the public conscience in regard to vivisected animals. Paragraph after paragraph is framed with the obvious intention of suggesting to the public that animals are quite safe from

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torture. Here is one of these unfortunate passages :—

" All experiments involving a serious operation are placed in Table IV (A). A large part of the experiments in this Table, viz., all performed under licence alone and under Certificate C, 2939 in number, come under the provision of the Act that the animal must be kept under an anæsthetic during the whole of the experiment, and must, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anæsthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic." *

This sounds very reassuring, but unfortunately it positively amounts to nothing as regards any safeguard for the animals from the extremest torture. The ingenious writer omits to say that in the operations done under licence alone, to which he is referring, it is the vivisector himself who is left to decide whether " pain is likely to continue," or whether " any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal," and that therefore nothing intervenes between the animal and unspeakable outrage but the personal taste of the vivisector; and if he happens to hold the " absolutely reprehensible " views of Dr

* Parliamentary Returns published 20th July 1914, p. 4.

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Pembrey about pain, nothing would safeguard the unhappy animal in his laboratory but the presence of an inspector, but the inspector, we were told, only visits each laboratory a few times a year. This paragraph therefore throws dust in the eyes of the public.

The next contains equally unfortunate phrases; here is one of them :—

"In the experiments performed under Certificate B, or B linked with EE, 3410 in number, the initial operations are performed under anæsthetics, from the influence of which the animals are allowed to recover. The operations are required to be performed antiseptically, so that the healing of the wounds shall, as far as possible, take place without pain. If the antiseptic precautions fail, and suppuration occurs, the animal is required to be killed."

"Required to be killed!" Yes, and motorists are "required" to keep within the speed limit of twenty miles an hour, with what results we all know. This stuff, one would suppose, is almost too thin to deceive even the most thoughtless of the public. If the animal is in terrible suffering after some terrific mutilation, it is still the vivisector himself who is left to decide whether or not his precious antiseptic precautions have prevented that after-agony. I take leave to think that this

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passage is rubbish, although it has the effect of keeping the public quiet.

A little further on in this unhappy Government document we come upon this:—

"In no case has a cutting operation more severe than a superficial venesection been allowed to be performed without anæsthetics."

"Allowed!" Yes, but have they none the less been performed is the question that matters for the animals and the public. The writer appears to invite the public to entertain the same touching confidence in the humaneness of all the vivisectors which possesses himself and his egregious office. The laboratories must resound with the laughter of the vivisectors if ever they condescend to peruse this absurd State document. The further it is read the more ridiculous it becomes. We read apologetic paragraphs about inoculation experiments couched in language the manifest object of which is to convey the impression that only trifling suffering ever follows such injections. The matter is summed up thus:—

"In cases of prolonged action of an injected substance, even when ending fatally, the animal is generally apparently well, and takes its food as usual, until a short time before death. The state of illness may last only a very few

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hours, and in some cases it is not observed at all."

Unfortunately for this pleasant paragraph, the Report of the Royal Commission says :—

"Inoculations of animals with morbid products may in some cases be followed by negative results and in others occasion but little pain or even discomfort. On the other hand, there are cases in which, according to Dr Thane,* 'the injection is followed by great pain and suffering'; and he instanced the infection of rats and guinea-pigs with tetanus or with plague, and also the injection of certain drugs."

And when we observe that Dr Thane is responsible for the admission of "the great pain and suffering" in the one public document, and for the concealment of it in the other, the methods of the Home Office and its staff, and the value of their testimony, stand nakedly displayed!

Enough has been said to show that this Parliamentary Return issued from the Home Office displays a bias towards the interests of vivisectors, and has the effect of allaying public anxiety as to the fate of vivisected animals. Paragraph after paragraph is a carefully framed masterpiece. Such a document leads

* The Chief Inspector under the Act of 1876.

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plain people to doubt the value of all State papers issued by these permanent officials in Whitehall, who from generation to generation forget nothing and learn nothing, who spend the time not occupied with drafting such documents as these, in flouting Royal Commissions, and in bringing a great public office into contempt.

In the Act of 1876 it is provided that :—

"Any application for a licence under this Act and a certificate given as in this Act mentioned must be signed by one or more of the following persons."

It then sets out a list of those who can sign recommendations for vivisecting licences, and who can sign certificates exempting their holders from the obligation to use anæsthetics; and from the obligation to destroy them in that condition of unconsciousness. They are the Presidents of Medical and Surgical Colleges and of the Royal Society, and certain holders of professorships who may themselves already be licenced vivisectors.

It has been the invariable custom of the Home Office to conceal the names of these persons from the public in the Parliamentary Returns, under the cloak of their official positions, such as "Professor of Physiology, University College, London"; and as no dates are

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given and the holders of these offices change, no one can discover from the Return who are the actual persons who take upon themselves the awful responsibility of signing these sinister certificates.

In compliance with my evidence before the Royal Commission protesting against the concealment of these persons' names from the public (Q. 10,599-10,603),[1] a protest I had previously made again and again to the Home Office, the Commissioners in their final Report recommended that "the names of the Scientific authorities under the Act should be published" (paragraph 122); but from the date of that Final Report of the Royal Commission up to the present time, that clear recommendation of the Commissioners has been flouted by the Home Office, and these persons' names are still concealed.

Now the only possible object contemplated in the section of the Act of 1876, providing that a vivisector's certificates should be signed by the holders of certain public positions, was that these distinguished people should make themselves responsible by a personal knowledge of the individual vivisector that he was a fit and proper person scientifically to undertake the particular experiments wholly or partially freed from the obligation to employ

[1] See Appendix B.

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asked for in Parliament, and in a month or two he was reinstated as if nothing had happened.

Anyone who has observed the behaviour of the Home Office in its execution of the Act of 1876 must conclude that when once they have granted a man a licence, they tacitly regard him henceforth as one of themselves, and if his conduct is criticised or impugned the whole force of the staff at Whitehall rises to protect him as a colleague. In pursuance of this solidarity they have even pretended that it is not cruel to starve animals to death rather than allow I was right in attacking a man who so starved them.

They have even allowed men to have licences who have shamelessly and publicly proclaimed their personal inhumanity, thus betraying the solemn trust placed upon them by Parliament in 1876.

I will now show that in the vital matter of the prosecution of peccant vivisectors who break the law the Home Office adopts two entirely contradictory positions.

On the 12th of October 1915 Mr Brace, speaking for the Home Office in Parliament in answer to a question put by Mr George Greenwood, in which he pointed out that by postponing the publication of the annual returns for over six months the office protected

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vivisectors who broke the law from prosecution, said :—

"The Return was issued yesterday. I regret that owing to pressure of war work it was impossible to issue it earlier. The date of the publication of the Return does not affect the power of the Home Office to institute proceedings. Any contravention is reported to the Secretary of State as soon as it is discovered."

Here the reply of the Home Office clearly suggests to the public that, if the Home Secretary considered any contravention of the law by a licensee to be sufficiently grave, the Home Office would "institute proceedings" against the peccant vivisector.

If the reply of Mr Brace is not meant to convey that information to the public, I take leave to characterise the reply as drawn up with the deliberate intention to deceive. Now the Home Office officials having thus plainly announced that they would themselves "institute proceedings" if any contravention of the law came to their knowledge of a nature sufficiently grave, I beg leave to draw the attention of those officials to the cross-examination to which I was subjected by Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, before the last Royal Commission, who was at that time the Chief Permanent official at Whitehall :—

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Question.

11,115. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—As regards the prosecution of licensees, you do not think it is the duty of the Home Secretary first to give leave to prosecute, and then himself prosecute? THE HON. S. COLERIDGE.—I think the provisions of my Bill are more desirable.

11,116. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—But under the existing law you would hardly contend that the Home Secretary should give himself leave to prosecute, and then himself prosecute? THE HON. S. COLERIDGE.—I think he should prosecute in cases where the law is broken.

11,117. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—When he has given the licence? THE HON. S. COLERIDGE.—Yes.

11,118. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—Inasmuch as under the Act the prosecution requires his leave, do you think that the Act contemplated that he should give himself leave and then prosecute? THE HON. S. COLERIDGE.—I should have thought it was possible for the Home Office to move in prosecutions. I should have thought that they could direct a prosecution against the man. I should be surprised if they cannot.

11,119. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—Under that Act, wherever the Home Secre-

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Question.

tary has to give leave, do you think the Act contemplates that he should himself prosecute? THE HON. S. COLERIDGE.—Why not? I see no reason against it.

11,120. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—That he should simply say, "I hereby authorise you, Herbert Gladstone,* to prosecute," and then proceed to prosecute? THE HON. S. COLERIDGE.—That is mere formality.

11,121. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—I will take your answer upon that? THE HON. S. COLERIDGE.—It would not be a formality which would frighten me if I were Home Secretary.

11,122. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—You are aware that the Home Office has no legal department whatever? THE HON. S. COLERIDGE.—I daresay.

To any honest, straightforward person, there can be no doubt whatever that in this cross-examination Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, the permanent head of the Home Office, suggested to me, and intended to suggest to me, that it was ridiculous for me to expect the Home Office itself to "institute proceedings" against any licensee under the Act.

This cross-examination, placed in juxta-

* Mr Herbert Gladstone was Home Secretary at the date of this cross-examination.—S. C.

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position with the answer above given to Mr Greenwood, exemplifies the methods of these incorrigible Home Office officials.

They claim in Parliament to Mr Greenwood the power to do that which Sir Mackenzie Chalmers suggested that it was absurd for me to call upon them to do! It seems to me, and I invite reasonable people to share my view, that these tortuous tergiversations are altogether unworthy of a great State department.

In the 23rd volume of the "Journal of Physiology," from page 415 to 496, will be found a very full and terrible account of some operations, on a large number of "medium sized fox terrier bitches," which the vivisector himself characterised as "severe" (p. 422).

We are not told where all these forty-nine little dogs came from. Each poor little creature had been, I suppose, somebody's pet, and had been accustomed to trust its master or mistress to be kind to it, till it was lost or stolen and conveyed to the dreadful laboratory.

Duly anæsthetised they were subjected to what is described as "the first operation, *i.e.* the excision of a wedge from one kidney." The description of this terrible operation, performed apparently with relentless iteration on some forty-nine different dogs, occupies two and a half large pages in close print.

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The object of the experiment appears to have been to remove a segment of the creatures' kidneys on one side, to let them recover and then operate again on them, removing "the entire kidney on the opposite side."

It would seem that some twenty-one of the little dogs happily escaped from the vivisector by dying before they were ready for the second and apparently still more terrible operation.

But twenty-eight hapless victims were "left available for the performance of the second operation" (p. 422-3); and even this was not the limit of the vivisector's activities.

With pride he records that "in some of the twenty-three successful cases more than two operations were performed on the same animal, *e.g.* no. 34, no. 35. In no. 34 and no. 35 a wedge was excised from the left kidney, subsequently a wedge from the right kidney, and lastly, in a third operation, the remains of the right kidney were removed" (p. 423).

In twelve cases we are told that the second operation was fatal. Thus these twelve more poor little dogs escaped from him.

The fate of the victim numbered 35 is described with perfect candour. Thirst and great emaciation are "the prominent symptoms preceding death."

"In no. 35 there was a daily loss of 220 grams."

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"This emaciation is accompanied by a rapidly progressive weakness, so that very soon the animal is so weak as to be unable to stand, and staggers in any such attempt."

"Hæmorrhage from the gums has been seen, more especially in no. 35 where it was marked. Ulcerated sores on the lip and mucous membrane of the cheek are common."

We are given the life of this dog, no. 35, from the 1st of February to the 5th of August, on page 458.

It weighed 9.02 kilos, when first "put in chamber" on the 1st of February. On the 12th of February "9 grams of right kidney removed." On the 16th of March "5 grams of left kidney removed."

On the 30th of July "left kidney weighing 26 grams removed and the animal placed in collecting chamber at 9 a.m. on July 31st."

"August 5th, killed on account of great prostration and weakness. Body weight, 5.94."

The little dog lay in its glazed box after having the third operation done to it for six days and nights, and the vivisector with gelid scientific accuracy enters up his record thus:— "After 3rd operation all food refused" (p. 457).

So much for no. 35! Speaking of all the victims generally the vivisector remarks:—

"The actual cause of death is a little un-

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certain. The animals become progressively weaker, and die apparently from failure of respiration, but there is certainly no prolonged period of coma before death, although there may be drowsiness. The observations on this point are unsatisfactory, owing to death having occurred so frequently at a time during the night when no observer was present."

The forlorn little dogs died in the night in their boxes while the vivisector was comfortably in bed, and so they deprived him of the interesting study of their last gasps. No word of sympathy for these lost and desolate little creatures escapes the vivisector in all the 81 pages that describes what he did to them.

We who read such things with a sense of infinite sorrow for the little fox terriers and deep indignation against the man who could so treat them, are, it will be said, mere silly sentimentalists.

Well, I possess, and am not ashamed to say that I love, three little West Highland terriers, and if I lost them and learnt that a vivisector was cutting successive segments out of their kidneys and watching the sickening results upon them, I do not believe that all the restraints of civilisation or all the accumulated prudence of a long life would protect that man from personal violence at my hands.

The name of the man who did these things

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is Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

As I have already mentioned, the late Royal Commission recommended that the Home Secretary should appoint an advisory body to assist him in administering the Act of 1876, and they accompanied that recommendation with the following explicit condition :—" No person so selected should be the holder of a licence."

The Home Secretary has selected this Sir John Rose Bradford as one of those to advise him. I take leave to assert that all fair-minded persons would interpret the above explicit condition as meaning that vivisectors were not the proper persons to be selected for that advisory body.

No doubt the Home Secretary can jubilantly point out that at the present moment Sir John Rose Bradford has not got a licence. I leave him with that splendid and triumphant reply !

Such are some of the devious dodges of this great officer of State as represented by his incorrigible permanent officials.

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CHAPTER XV

THE EFFECT OF VIVISECTION IN CONNEXION WITH HOSPITALS

A PLEASING characteristic of many charming people is their inability to believe that everyone is not as incapable of dreadful acts of cruelty as they are themselves. "I cannot believe anyone could ever do such a thing," is their natural reply to accounts of the brutalities of other people.

Being themselves utterly incapable of any act but one of kindness and love to children, they cannot grasp the fact that a clergyman's wife can seat her own naked infant in a basin of boiling water; or that a Mrs Montague and a Mrs Penruddock can spend months in inflicting lingering sufferings on little helpless tots.

The dark and awful abyss into which the lust of cruelty will plunge a mortal soul is incomprehensible to these wholesome, happy natures, and to them the horrors of vivisection will always remain inconceivable.

What these kindly natures would undergo

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if they realised what became of their own lost dogs it is difficult to imagine. The dogs that reach the vivisectors' operating tables, with their straps and cords and gags, must all of them have belonged to somebody before they were lost or stolen and conveyed to that sinister back door of the laboratory whence they never return.

Efforts have been made, strenuous efforts, from time to time in Parliament to free at least the dog from the reach of the vivisector's knife. But the physiologist fights with every weapon and resorts to every parliamentary shift and dodge to retain his awful grip upon these sensitive, loving creatures whose very trust in man renders their betrayal so infinitely base.

I believe that there is a growing indignation against a law and the administration of it that protects this infamous betrayal. I have known persons of learning and cultivation so moved by the hideous possibilities of the laboratories as to be hardly restrained from violence.

The sufferings of dumb creatures appeal with overwhelming force to an ever increasing proportion of our countrymen and countrywomen, and, as I believe, to those who are the truest judges of right conduct.

I know not how many thousands of men, women, and children have been saved from

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drowning the world over by dogs since they became attached to mankind as their faithful friend. Not long ago I read of a dog that had saved ten lives from drowning, and perished in a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to save an eleventh. It seems to many of us an act that is degrading to humanity to reward all this splendid devotion by taking dogs and subjecting them to these horrid experiments, and it seems to me inexplicable that any man could be found to do such dreadful business.

The physiologists tell us that they can learn more from the dog than from any other animal. To that proposition we oppose no contradiction. From the dog we can learn courage, constancy, loyalty, steadfastness, faith, love; but it is not these qualities that interest the vivisector; it is the weight of its spleen or the pressure of its blood that elicits his curiosity, and he digs into his living body in his horrid quest.

Dr Crile came here from America and performed the first sixteen experiments of a series of 148 on dogs in Sir Victor Horsley's laboratory, in one of which the foot of a dog was deliberately crushed "under incomplete anæsthesia."* Apart altogether from the

* When I drew public attention to this experiment Sir Victor Horsley stated that there was no pain inflicted. The Home Office communicated with Dr Crile, who stated that

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question of pain, the series of experiments done in America, involving the most repulsive operations, in which every conceivable outrage was perpetrated upon the bodies of the victims, has filled decent people, who have faced their perusal, with disgust and horror, and I take leave to hold the opinion, and I invite my countrymen to share it, that if physiology cannot be pursued without such loathsome practices it is high time it were abandoned.

I am confident that I am expressing the feelings and sentiments of the vast majority of Englishmen when I assert that the mere power so to treat living creatures does not involve the justification of such treatment as a matter of conduct. The knowledge of what will happen to a dog when its feet are crushed in pincers, and boiling water is poured into its

" incomplete anæsthesia " was a condition in which no pain was felt. In the words of the Home Office officials this experiment, to be legal, must have been performed under " complete anæsthesia," and as the Home Office were satisfied with Dr Crile's explanations, it follows that the Home Office regard what Dr Crile calls " incomplete " and they call " complete " anæsthesia as the same thing, which does not the least surprise me; they are always ready to talk nonsense rather than admit themselves in the wrong. For nonsense it is to suppose that at this period of the history of physiology the words " incomplete anæsthesia " and " complete anæsthesia " can mean the same thing—as much nonsense as it would be for one man of Science to use the word " parabola," and another man of Science to use the word " hyperbola," and expect us to believe that they mean the same thing.

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inside, seems to me, as a layman, as remote from any practical service to humanity as is the discovery of a variable star or the five hundred and sixty-eighth asteroid. But, looking through a telescope, and tearing a living dog to pieces, are very different human actions, and this fundamental difference must ever place physiology, as now pursued, in a degraded position altogether distinct from that of the noble sciences.

Physical pain is perhaps not the worst evil that can afflict mankind. To us, "with such large discourse looking before and after," bodily pangs are less insufferable than remorse, ruin, jealousy, or a broken heart. But with animals this is not so; to them physical pain is the worst of all evils. They have no armour of the mind wherewith to summon to their aid an intellectual fortitude. They can look up to no martyr's crown, they cannot bring their miseries to the feet of a pitiful God. Therefore it is that our sympathies are so deeply moved by the spectacle of animal suffering, therefore it is that we say that to pursue knowledge through the agony of animals is an act only possible to a man whose heart is dead.

If it could be proved that anybody's life had been prolonged by these practices, our answer is, that if the vivisectors could make

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us all live to be a hundred it would be a miserable exchange for an extinction of pity in the human heart. It is comparatively unimportant how long we live; what matters is, how we live.

There is one most pathetic concomitant of vivisection which is totally ignored by the physiologist, but which I desire to dwell upon. Grievous and terrible as are, I believe, the physical sufferings now permitted by law to be inflicted upon dumb animals, this is not all for which the physiologists and the Act of 1876 are responsible. The knowledge that horrible mutilations may be daily and hourly executed upon the bodies of living creatures with no adequate security for their insensibility, makes very many humane people profoundly miserable; it rises day and night between them and their peace of mind; it haunts their lives waking and asleep; it deprives them of joy in this world which otherwise might be theirs.

This mental anguish, so immense in its aggregate, deserves some recognition at the hands of Parliament, however cynically it may be regarded by the vivisectors.

In all my reading of the writings of the vivisectors descriptive of the most appalling experiments, I have never met with a single expression of regret that such treatment of

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helpless creatures was a painful necessity, or a single word of sympathy with the miserable victims in their laboratories; and I unhesitatingly assert that the 638 vivisectors in the kingdom are responsible for a rising and widespread feeling of bitterness against the whole medical profession, with which in the public eye they are confused, and they are responsible for the slow sapping of confidence in the great London hospitals due to their intimate connexion with schools where vivisection is continually practised, a sapping of confidence which is leading the charitable, who of all people in the world are the very ones who most detest vivisection, to withdraw their subscriptions and cancel their bequests, till all the Royal Funds, and Sunday Funds, and Mansion House Funds, and flower days, and penny-a-minute boxes cannot ultimately save many of these great hospitals from collapse.

It is now some fifteen years ago since I published in the "Contemporary Review" an article on "Some London Hospitals and their Audited Accounts," in which I proved that money given and bequeathed to hospitals for the relief of the sick poor was being diverted to the totally different object of supporting institutions wherein animals were vivisected.

Much bluff, evasion, and invective have since emanated from those responsible for that flagrant

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breach of trust. Devices have been resorted to, at one time to justify it, at another time to deny it, at another time to hide it.

Former subscribers to the hospitals have been induced to send their money no longer to the hospital, but to some separate "discretionary" fund at the disposal of the managers, from which they could continue to subsidise the schools.

Schools have been "amalgamated" with the hospitals in order thoroughly to muddle up the accounts and so throw dust in the eyes of critics.

King Edward's Fund from the first was captured and managed so as to back up the schools.

The late Lord Lister, while endorsing no fewer than 184 certificates exempting the holders of them from the obligation to employ anæsthetics in their laboratories, with the same hand, as Chairman of the Distribution Committee of the King's Fund, wrote these words :—

"It may be remarked that the existence of a school in connexion with a hospital gives it a strong claim to support."

"Remarked" it undoubtedly was, and many were the bequests to hospitals which to my knowledge then and since were cancelled.

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"Remarked" it undoubtedly was by a munificent donor of £170,000 to the King's Fund, who accompanied his gift with the following pregnant words :—

"I do not attach any other conditions to this offer, but would like to express a hope that your Royal Highness, as President of the King's Hospital Fund, may see your way to prevent any portion of the funds subscribed for the relief of the sick poor being diverted to purposes of medical education."

And when he publicly announced this gift in 1904, King George, then Prince of Wales, is reported to have said: "I heartily agree with the ideal to which he hopes we should aspire."* The intentions and wishes of both King Edward and King George have therefore been disregarded.

In the appendix to Sir Edward Fry's Commission appointed by King Edward's Hospital Fund to investigate the relations between the great Metropolitan hospitals and the contiguous Medical schools, will be found disclosures sufficient to shock the most cynical and alienate the most humane. At the Middlesex we are told that :—

"The hospital pays the difference between the receipts and expenditure of the school

* "The Times," March 9th, 1904.

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each year." But that is not all. In 1896 this school had been lent £8200 from the funds of the hospital. The debt was never repaid, but to get rid of it the hospital amalgamated itself with the school! But they had not even then ended their depletions of the hospital funds, for the amalgamated institution then went on to spend, between 1896 and 1901 inclusive, £19,696, 1s. 10d. more on the school, every penny of which was, as a fact, taken from the funds of the hospital. When £27,896, 1s. 10d. had thus been taken from the hospital and given to the school, the managers made the following announcement in their Report, which came into my hands in 1910: "The circumstances have been such that we have had no option but to obtain loans in order to provide the necessary funds for current expenses, and our total indebtedness in this respect now amounts to £15,000." Can anyone defend these transactions? Was the Middlesex Hospital founded, and do the public support it, for the sake of the sick poor or for the sake of professors and medical students?

St Bartholomew's Hospital, which enjoys an enormous foundation fund and up till quite recently made no demands upon the charitable for assistance, appears to have got into grave financial difficulties. At the date

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of Sir Edward Fry's Commission this hospital made no appeals to the public, and therefore they could defy public criticism, but now that they have descended into the charitable arena and have asked for alms, it is pertinent to state the following facts. With dry brevity Sir Edward Fry's Commission reported, on page 126, that "Since the year 1865 the hospital has expended on the school buildings and fittings the sum of £59,649, 18s. 6d." Also we learn that during the thirty-four years before Sir Edward Fry's inquiry over £2,900 had been spent in maintaining a residentiary college occupied by students, whose board and lodging were thus subsidised out of the hospital's money. The school goes through the form of paying what is described as interest on a sum of £50,787, presumably part of the above £59,649, 18s. 6d., but the amount so paid is only £750, which works out at about 1½ per cent.! But even that ridiculous payment is more than balanced by an annual "direct cash payment" from the hospital to the school, which appears in Sir Edward Fry's Commission on page 125 as amounting to £1,122, 2s. 8d.

This hospital has therefore "lent" £59,649, 18s. 6d. to the school. It has spent £2,900 of hospital money towards the board and lodging of students; and if the payments other than

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these are balanced, the hospital pays to the school £343, 2s. 11d. a year and receives no interest on the above loan, which may be regarded as a total loss, taken from the wards and handed over to the school; and even this is not all, for since Sir Edward Fry's Report was issued in 1905 further large sums have been similarly taken from the hospital for the school.

The begging letter issued from this hospital in 1913 calls upon the public "to maintain the work which this hospital has been doing gratuitously for the past eight centuries for the sick poor in and around the metropolis." But it does not mention the school! Are not the public entitled to know whether their contributions, made in response to this appeal, are going to follow the £59,649, 18s. 6d. and other subsequent large sums into the coffers of the school? I have asked that question in the daily Press, but no reply has emanated from the hospital. In default of any assurance of the real destination of subscriptions made in answer to this letter, it seems a pity that only the sorrows of the poor were mentioned in it. That these transactions should have brought this splendid hospital into a crippled financial condition can surprise no one, and they must inevitably leave a sense of indignation in the minds of all those to whom

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the interests of the sick poor are of more moment than the interests of professors, vivisectors, and students.

In a "Guide to the Charitable," written by myself, the diversions of funds from all the great hospitals to the contiguous schools are set out, after being verified for me by an accountant.

In the course of a lively correspondence in 1907 about this Guide between the Hon. Sydney Holland, now Lord Knutsford, Chairman of the London Hospital, and myself, I finished one of my letters, dated the 13th of May 1907, with these words :—

"May I suggest, in conclusion, that if you believe that there is anything in my Guide that in your own words 'all men think unfair,' a splendid opportunity is soon coming when you and your friends the vivisectors can confound me.

"I am going before the Royal Commission so you can prime the vivisecting gentlemen upon it to cross-examine me all about my combats against the diversion of hospital funds to schools. I recall the last time I gave evidence on that subject before a Commission (Sir Edward Fry's Commission) with entire satisfaction, and would welcome a repetition of the experience."

I went as a witness before the Royal Commission on the 19th of June 1907, and before

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I had been there many minutes I made the following statement :—

"Another remarkable achievement of my Society has been the long agitation against the diversion of Hospital Funds in London to Medical Schools, which are places registered for vivisection under the Act of 1876. We conducted that agitation with such persistence that King Edward's Hospital Fund were at last obliged to appoint a Committee, composed of Sir Edward Fry, the Bishop of Stepney, and Lord Welby, to inquire into the charges we had publicly formulated. That Committee, after hearing evidence from all parties, made a report which confirmed the statements we had published. It was stated that where money was paid over to schools out of hospital funds, the schools remained "debtors to the hospitals in respect of these pecuniary contributions made to them," and recommended that in future the funds of hospitals and schools should be kept entirely distinct.

"That is the particular statement that they confirm ?—Yes, that is so. In spite of this remarkable report, however, no school has repaid a penny of the money diverted to it from the hospital; and in some cases the deliberate diversions of money subscribed for the sick poor to schools registered for vivisection continues, with the knowledge of and without any effective protest from King Edward's Hospital Fund, which thereby contemptuously disregards the recommendations

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of the distinguished Committee appointed by itself.

"I present to this Commission a publication, for which I take the entire responsibility, briefly called my "Guide to the Charitable," which sets out the financial diversions of hospitals to schools up to the present date (that is for purposes of cross-examination)";

and I left several copies for the Commissioners to peruse. I was altogether four days under examination and cross-examination, but none of the vivisectors on the Commission, nor any of the other Commissioners, ever asked me a single question relating to the accuracy of the statements in my Guide. Moreover, no witness on the vivisectors' side ever ventured to impugn their accuracy.

Lord Knutsford and his friends find it easier to write smart letters to me and to the Press than to face me before a Royal Commission, where personal abuse and vain impertinence will not serve.

No doubt they think that they need not pay any attention to the criticisms of a single obscure individual when they can summon to their aid vast interests, ancient prejudices, enormous endowments, and illustrious patronage wherewith to crush him. But the humblest person may perform the useful function of revealing to the public facts which ought to

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be known; and to rob the poor and give their money to endow and house vivisectors and their pupils is a transaction that can only be perpetrated with impunity in England as long as it is concealed from the public eye. Many people may believe vivisection to be justified, though I do not, but they will find it difficult to explain why money subscribed for the tending of the poor in the wards of a hospital should be taken away from that object and used for any other, quite apart from the question of whether that other object be one of which they approve.

But the evil has gone very far; the medical profession lies prostrate at the feet of the vivisectors, and the hospitals lie prostrate at the feet of the medical profession.

These venerable and sacred institutions, founded by pious men of old for the relief of the sick and suffering, sustained for generations by the gifts of the good, consecrated in the imagination of mankind to deeds of mercy, and dedicated to the glory of God through the perpetual service of His poor, have passed at last into the hands of those who have not scrupled openly to associate them with this detestable practice in its most sinister forms, and have thus alienated from them the sympathy and the benefactions of the best of men.

Compassion is the holy ground from which

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the flower of charity springs. Pity for the suffering, sympathy for those in pain, have built up all the lazar houses of the world. No other emotions, no other motives stand between hospitals and their present decay and final desolation; they will never adequately be supported by the mere scientific as places to collect sick bodies for the edification and instruction of students, and the cultivation of their manual dexterity as surgeons.

Those who are truly filled with pity and compassion for the poor and suffering have not shut out from their hearts the rest of the sentient creation; moreover* "They honestly believe that the processes of the school are readily transplanted to the hospital, and that what is common in the laboratory may be attempted in the ward." They detest these "processes of the school." "The bare suggestion of research is repulsive to many of those upon whom the hospitals rely." The very language which now designates the poor people in the beds as "clinical material" shocks them.

Science in its most heartless form is thus insidiously undermining the work that the compassionate and the merciful have taken generations to erect.

Royalty, in this loyal land, may do some-

* B. Burford Rawlings in the "Hospital," April 3rd, 1915.

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thing for a little while to shore up the tottering walls of the crumbling edifice, but if while one royal hand is thus occupied the other is unable to banish vivisection from its sinister and fatal contiguity, the ruin, though delayed for a time, must be certain and final.

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CHAPTER XVI

IGNORANT AND HEARTLESS SCIENCE

THE worship of Science, which has depressed this country for the last fifty years, is a very degrading episode in our history; it has ridiculed a classical education because human letters conferred mind upon mankind instead of money, and it has elevated a sterile materialism to the dignity of a religion.

The glory of literature, the uplifting rapture of poetry, the cultivation of the emotions, the loveliness of self-sacrifice, the sanctity of honour, the splendour of patriotism, the enduring appeal of beauty, and the Divine sentiment of love are matters with which Science has no concern; but I think they matter more to us than telephones or steam-engines, or type-writing machines, or the methods of locomotion, or the battles of bacteria, or the binomial theorem, or the oscillations of an impossible æther, or the calculations of the motion of a particle in a moving space, or the period of a variable star, or all the rest of the

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discoveries concerning matter, the study of none of which can ennoble the character or purify the heart.

I suppose men of Science think that, if they can sufficiently banish that education which widens and deepens the mind, there will be a better chance for the promulgation of their narrow, barren doctrines.

The ignorance of the Scientific is truly invincible.

When the President of the Royal Meteorological Society, in a book about the weather, which is his exclusive field of exact knowledge, solemnly asserts that " the sun itself does not give out heat," most of us will prefer to sit in the sun and do without his Science.

When the leading lights of Science in America proceed with portentous gravity to exchange the legs of living dogs, most of us would prefer to have each dog left with its own leg, and if transplanting has to be done we should be more entertained if the operators grafted asses' ears on to each others' heads, if it could be done with the ears of dead donkeys.

When Dr Crile, already alluded to, after perpetrating fantastic and disgusting mutilations on a hundred and forty-eight dogs, announced the result to the world in the following apothegm :—

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"The result of action is reaction; of rest restoration,"

most of us would have preferred to receive the prodigious platitude without the entirely impertinent interposition of the repulsive mutilations of living dogs.

When Sir Almroth Wright, on scientific grounds, bids us retain the dirt on our bodies and avoid fresh air, most of us would prefer to wash ourselves, ventilate our rooms, and leave to the scientific the enjoyment of their dirty skins and stuffy dwellings.

Sir Victor Horsley, the most tumid of the London vivisectors, has constantly pronounced that "it is by increasing human knowledge that humanity is best served."

This is the last cry of the dull materialist in a faithless world. This is where bald Science, unillumined by any ray of things spiritual, makes its claim to lead us.

Human knowledge is set up for us to worship, and a dreary god it will ever prove to be. Accumulation of facts is acclaimed as of more use to mankind than the dreams of poets and the visions of seers; and we are bidden to turn our backs on the tree of life and bow down before that other tree with its dead fruit.

Sir Victor Horsley thinks that humanity

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is best served by increasing human knowledge ; well, it would increase human knowledge to ascertain by experiment whether he or his friend Dr Crile could longer maintain an erect position of their bodies while standing on one leg, but I cannot see how the world would be benefited by the acquisition of that knowledge.

Thirteen years of the ceaseless industry of the Cancer Research Fund must have accumulated vast masses of mere knowledge, but it has " served humanity " in no way whatever.

The accumulation of knowledge is a very different thing from the acquisition of wisdom.

For a long time the rest of the world might have smiled at these ignorant people who, with a little specialised information, claim to lead the world and guide mankind, but they have at last advanced beyond the confines of folly and have displayed characteristics worse than mere narrowness of mind.

They have allied themselves with cruelty and have thereby sounded their own doom.

When Science advances from ignorance to heartlessness its reign must end, or civilisation must relapse to brutal barbarism.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton's evidence, directed to the justification of vivisection from the moral point of view, conveys only such value as the evidence in chief of any witness who subsequently escapes cross-examination.

The Lord Justice delivered his evidence and never returned on any subsequent occasion to submit to cross-examination.

Sir William Collins, one of the Commissioners, who intended to have the pleasure of cross-examining the Lord Justice, has been good enough to explain to me what happened in the following letter :—

1 ALBERT TERRACE,
REGENT'S PARK, N.W.,
April 15th, 1915.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, Sir J. Fletcher Moulton came as a witness on July 24th, 1907. I had to leave early that afternoon to preside at a Senate meeting of the University of London that day. Before leaving I asked Lord Selby (the Chairman) if Sir J. Fletcher Moulton would again appear as a witness and he assured me that it was unlikely that he would conclude that day and that I should, in all probability, have an opportunity of cross-examining the witness on another occasion.

Sir J. F. Moulton did not, however, appear again as a witness.

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This is the reason why only two or three intercalated questions were put by me to this witness instead of the full examination I gave to most of the witnesses who appeared before that Commission.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. J. COLLINS.

The Lord Justice in his evidence in chief made some remarks about my evidence which showed he had not perused the Act of 1876. In the absence of any cross-examination being possible owing to his failure to reappear before the Commission for that purpose, I took the only course left me to defend myself from an unwarrantable personal attack, and addressed myself to "The Times" in the matter.

Below I reproduce the evidence and my letter upon it.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton gave this evidence on July 24th, 1907 :—

Question

12,775. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—Then I should like to ask your opinion upon this. It has been suggested to us by Mr Coleridge, whose evidence, perhaps, you have not seen? LORD JUSTICE MOULTON.—I have not.

12,776. It has been suggested that a certificate of humaneness should be required before a licence was given. What is your opinion on that? He suggested, I think, that a certificate should be given by one Justice of the Peace and one minister of religion. Perhaps you would rather not express an opinion? LORD JUSTICE MOULTON.—It is not enough to say that it is unnecessary. It would be an absolute insult to the people whom you would be consulting. The sug-

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gestion that the heads of the medical profession are not judges of humanity—of humaneness, I ought to say—is a piece of the most intolerable insolence. It is shocking when you consider the way in which, as a rule, medical men disregard their own comfort, and put themselves to any amount of trouble and discomfort for the purpose of helping people who are sick, very often when it does not bring to them the slightest kudos or the slightest pecuniary return. To suggest that such people do not know what humaneness is and are not moved by suffering is intolerable.

As soon as this evidence was published, I wrote the following letter to " The Times " :—

(*From* " The Times," *October 14th*, 1907.)

To the Editor.

SIR,—Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton recently appeared before the Royal Commission on Vivisection as an ethical expert, and his evidence has been published. I notice that when asked what he thought of my suggestion that a certificate of humaneness should be required before a licence was given to a vivisector, his Lordship exclaimed :—

" It is not enough to say that it is unnecessary. It would be an absolute insult to the people whom you would be consulting. The suggestion that the heads of the medical profession are not judges of humanity—of humaneness, I ought to say—is a piece of the most intolerable insolence."

Violence of language is commonly indicative of shallowness of thought and inaccuracy of statement. The Lord Justice ought to know, but does not, that the heads of the medical profession, under the Act 39

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& 40 Vict. C. 77, are not consulted upon, nor do they ever testify to, the humaneness of the persons whom they recommend as recipients of licences. Those who make such recommendations under Clause XI of the Act are required by the Home Office to consider the scientific qualities only of the applicants for licences.

When I gave my evidence I ventured to suggest to the Royal Commission that, in addition to the guarantees of scientific fitness, some certificate of humaneness should be required, and my suggestion is characterised by Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton as " a piece of intolerable insolence." In the absence of any guarantee being required of their humaneness under the Act, it must, therefore, be deduced from his tremendous language that the Lord Justice assumes that scientific fitness is invariably accompanied by humaneness as its concomitant. The gentleman is a vivisector, therefore he must be humane. Against this hypothesis I place this statement of the last Royal Commission on Vivisection :

" It is not to be doubted that inhumanity may be found in persons of very high position as physiologists."

This indictment bore, among others, the signature of so famous a man of science as Huxley.

In these circumstances I take leave to characterise the language used by the Lord Justice as having no justification, as being injudicial, and as being rude.

I remain, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) STEPHEN COLERIDGE,

7 Egerton Mansions, South Kensington,
October 11th, 1907.

No response has ever emanated from the Lord Justice. Intemperate vituperation passed unrebuked by Lord Selby in the chair, in a room from

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which the Press were excluded, but in the open arena of the columns of " The Times," the Lord Justice was unable to justify his unmannerly personal attack upon me and had not the good feeling to apologise for it.

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APPENDIX B

Question

38. MR W. P. BRYNE.— . . . In the second case, a licensee, who did not hold certificates B and EE, performed the operation of gastric fistula on a cat under anæsthetics, the animal being allowed to recover. He had been previously warned as to the necessity for certificates B and EE in such cases. It was considered by the Secretary of State to be a case of deliberate violation of the Act after warning, and his licence was revoked.

129. COLONEL LOCKWOOD.—What expert opinion guides the Secretary of State for the Home Department in deciding as to the painfulness of an operation? MR BYRNE.—The Secretary of State has not to decide whether an operation is painful or not.

399. CHAIRMAN.—What is your test of qualification? Tell us what your method of inquiry is. What do you consider the necessary qualifications for a licence? MR THANE.—He must have had a proper training to do the work, and he must have sufficient knowledge to be able to arrange the work and carry it out.

400. CHAIRMAN.—Do you inquire at all into his reputation for humanity or the reverse, or anything of that kind? MR THANE.—No, I do not inquire about humanity.

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estion

29. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Then I think you had some instructions from the late Dr Poore, who was at one time Chief Inspector? SIR JAMES RUSSELL.—Yes.

30. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—What were they? SIR JAMES RUSSELL.—When I took office first, he wrote to me to tell me that I was to visit registered places about three times a year, but he expressly said that I was not expected to act as a detective.

15. COLONEL LOCKWOOD.—Can you suggest any more restrictions being added to the existing Act, or do you think that no further restrictions are necessary? MR STOCKMAN.—I do not think any further restrictions are necessary.

16. COLONEL LOCKWOOD.—You are satisfied with the Act as it stands? MR STOCKMAN.—I am satisfied with the Act as it stands.

37–8. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—It is often stated by those who are opposed to experimentation on animals, that many experiments are done for what they call mere curiosity. It is true that unexpected results have led to very considerable discoveries, as you have pointed out, but I take it from you that some of our knowledge has arisen from the results of an experiment, which result, at the time the experiment was done, was not expected? MR STARLING.—That question depends entirely on the accent one puts on the "mere curiosity." It is the greatest asset which a nation can have, to have

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Question.

among itself a number of men endowed with this "mere curiosity," men who will put everything second to the advancement of knowledge. That is what I mean by "mere curiosity."

3857. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Can you tell us anything about the composition of the Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research—does that come within your knowledge? MR STARLING.—If I had known that the question would be asked, I might have brought a prospectus. If you like, Dr Beevor, the secretary, can come and give evidence.

3858. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Are you connected with it? MR STARLING.—I am on the Council.

(A copy of the prospectus was handed to the witness.)

3859. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Can you tell us its constitution? MR STARLING.—It contains representatives of a number of societies. contains *ex officio*, the President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the Royal Society, of the General Medical Council, of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland; and of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford; the Regius Professor

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Question.

of Physic, Cambridge; the President of the British Medical Association; and then there are a certain number of members, who, I believe, are elected by the Association.

3860. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—How is the Association composed? What constitutes membership? MR STARLING.—There are a certain number of *ex officio* members of the Association who correspond with those members of the council whose names I have read out. Then the ordinary members of the Association are elected by the council by ballot, after being duly proposed and seconded, but any person holding a licence becomes *ipso facto* a member of the Association on payment of the subscription.

3861. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—A licensee becomes *ipso facto* a member? MR STARLING.—If he writes to the secretary and says that he desires to join.

3862. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—What is the subscription? MR STARLING.—10s. a year.

3863. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Can anyone join who will pay that sum? MR STARLING.—Any licensee can join who will pay that sum.

4357. COLONEL LOCKWOOD.—Do you say as your own personal opinion that experiments on living animals are absolutely necessary for Local Government Board purposes? MR POWER.—Yes, we could not do without them.

6158. MR TOMKINSON.—I quite understand. It is not that you object to an instalment? MR GRAHAM.—I personally do not object

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Question.

to an instalment, but this Society which has asked me to come here has no policy except the complete policy.

6839. COLONEL LOCKWOOD.—Have you ever used curare only in experiments on living animals? SIR T. LAUDER BRUNTON.—Yes.

6840. COLONEL LOCKWOOD.—Latterly? SIR T. LAUDER BRUNTON.—No, I cannot very well say whether I have used it only.

6841. COLONEL LOCKWOOD.—When performing an operation under licence from the Home Office? SIR T. LAUDER BRUNTON.—No, any experiments I made with curare would be previously to the existing law.

6842. CHAIRMAN.—Previously to 1876? SIR T. LAUDER BRUNTON.—Yes.

6843. COLONEL LOCKWOOD.—And never since? SIR T. LAUDER BRUNTON.—I cannot say that I even did it before. It is just possible that I may have done it, but I cannot recollect it.

7046. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—Do the answers that you gave to Mr Ram cover all that you would like to say with regard to the restrictions that the Act imposes upon experimentation upon animals, or would you like to add anything more? I gather from your answers to him that you are in favour of allowing persons who hold a licence to experiment where they like? SIR T. LAUDER BRUNTON.—Yes.

7620. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Presuming that a vivisectional experiment was carried out under chloroform, or ether, or one of those

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Question

true anæsthetics and under conditions in which the anæsthetic was faithfully and continuously applied throughout the experiment, what moral or ethical principle in your opinion would be violated by such experiment? MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY.—In the first place, I do not believe that vivisectional operations generally can be carried out under deep surgical anæsthesia, for the reasons I have already stated in my evidence; there are scientific objections, of which I have given instances. Secondly, my moral objection to vivisection is the whole principle of exploiting the lower animals for our supposed service and for our use. I take my stand as an opponent of vivisection rather on that ground than solely and entirely on the ground of pain.

7651. CHAIRMAN.—You are the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England? MR MORRIS.—Yes.

7652. CHAIRMAN.—And you have been desired by the Council of the College to give evidence before the Commission? MR MORRIS.—I have been.

7653. CHAIRMAN.—The Council, when a letter was read from the Commission, I believe, discussed it, and agreed to a resolution. MR MORRIS.—They discussed it, and agreed to the resolution contained in my précis.

7654. CHAIRMAN.—Would you just read us that resolution? MR MORRIS.—"The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England

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Question.

express the opinion that the Act of 1876 is sufficient protection against any abuse of vivisection, and earnestly hope that the progress of surgical science will not be hindered by further restrictive legislation."

8476. MR RAM.—Is it wrong to kill animals painlessly in order that their hides may be turned into leather? REV. J. P. HOPPS.—That, again, is a doubtful question.

8477. MR RAM.—I think I see a pair of very well-soled shoes?

9784. CHAIRMAN.—But you think that the law should permit experiments to persons having certain qualifications already for it? MR (now SIR) H. R. SWANZY.—Yes, I do. I agree with a witness who was here—I forget now who it was—who made a very striking observation, which was that he regarded the present law as immoral, because it did not permit these operations upon animals for the acquirement of skill.

10,104. MR SCHÄFER.—In this series of experiments, which were undertaken in order to determine exactly what happens during death by drowning, all except two (and the total number, I think, was thirty-six) were conducted under the influence of complete anæsthesia during the whole time of the experiment; but it was of the highest importance, that one could appraise the value of these experiments, to do a certain number of control experiments in order to observe whether, so far as could be

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Question.

determined, the phenomena would be the same without an anæsthetic as with an anæsthetic. I therefore got permission from the Home Secretary to do ten experiments without anæsthetics, and I did two of them. The results which were obtained with those two showed so conclusively that the anæsthetic did not invalidate the object of the experiment that I left the other eight experiments, and did not perform them at all; and these are the two to which I refer. In these two experiments the animals were simply drowned by being held under water and not allowed to recover at all; and the obvious phenomena, such as the pulse and respiration, were observed and a post-mortem examination was made in order to see whether the post-mortem conditions were the same when they were drowned without any anæsthetic as with an anæsthetic.

10,599. THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.—The point, if I may say so, that I am making is my desire, and the public desire, the humane public, to know who signs certificates authorising vivisectors to do without anæsthetics, and when we come down to any particular case we find it almost impossible to find who that person is who takes that grave responsibility, and the confusion is accentuated by the Home Office saying that it is one person and the vivisector himself saying that it is another.

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Question

That is my point. In this case there is no mistake about it. The Home Office said it was one person who vouched for Professor Schäfer's certificate in a particular year, and Professor Schäfer says it was two other gentlemen. This, therefore, I say, is a most informing example of the results arising from the use made by the Home Office officials in the Parliamentary Return of titular professorships as cloaks to hide the identity of the vivisectors who sign each other's certificates. Professor Schäfer's certificate is stated in the Report of 1899 to have been signed by "The Professor of Physiology, University College, London." The Medical Directory for that year told us that this person is Professor Schäfer himself. The Home Office assert that the person is Sir John Burdon-Sanderson, and Professor Schäfer says the person is not himself, but Professor Halliburton. The task of reconciling these statements is quite beyond me. I say that the impossibility of tracing the identity of the persons responsible for signing certificates has been rendered absolute by the statement of the Home Secretary in the House, that all certificates expire on the 31st December. I understand now that they do not. My position about that is very clear. I say that here are these persons who sign these certificates. Many of them have told me themselves that they

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Question

have no objection to their names being published. I have protested again and again to the Home Office against their names being concealed in this manner, and I protest again here against their names being thus concealed. If they have nothing to be ashamed of, why are not their names published? It is a very grave responsibility that they take upon themselves in giving their brother vivisectors leave to vivisect without anæsthetics.

10,600. CHAIRMAN.—You attack these gentlemen very strongly? THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.—I am not attacking these gentlemen; I am attacking the Home Office.

10,601. CHAIRMAN.—You said, why do they wish their names to be kept out just now? THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.—I do not say that they do. I did not mean that. I say, Why are their names kept out? Some, I say, have been manly enough to say that they do not wish to have their names kept back.

10,602. CHAIRMAN.—I thought what you read certainly was a charge that these gentlemen themselves were extremely anxious to cloak up? THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.—No, on the contrary, I have read what I wrote.

10,603. CHAIRMAN.—I mean what you read just now? THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.—I give in detail what they said to me in answer to my letter. Some said that they had no

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Question.

objection; others said it would be an insult to suggest that they wish to hide their names. Nevertheless, their names are hidden for them by the Home Office, and against that I protest.

14,047. CHAIRMAN.—What is the normal temperature of a rabbit? MR PEMBREY.—About 99 degrees. Then these references must be taken together, because it is maintained on page 14 that the rabbit was "quite conscious, but frozen stiff like a piece of wood." That is absolutely false, and it is shown on the face of it. An animal frozen stiff could not have a temperature of 37 degrees; it could not jump. It is absolutely absurd; it is entirely false. The animal's temperature taken before the audience was not one degree below the normal temperature, it could not, therefore, be even suffering from cold. The statement is absolutely false, and is shown to be false by the statement that the animal tried to get away.

14,090. CHAIRMAN.—The Act only applies to experiments; it does not apply to a veterinary surgeon using the knife for the purpose of saving an animal's life. This is a question only of the infliction of pain? MR PEMBREY —I think we ought to be given a licence to cover all experiments. I think that the Act is entirely antagonistic to the advancement of physiology. If we were given a licence for all experiments, there would be

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Question.

no more cruelty. There would be a great saving of time and no limitation of work, and there would actually be in the long run a saving of life.

14,091. CHAIRMAN.—What do you mean by a licence for all experiments? MR PEMBREY.—I mean without any conditions.

14,092. CHAIRMAN.—With or without anæsthetics? MR PEMBREY.—Yes, without any limitation at all, and without certificates.

14,093. CHAIRMAN.—That is to say, you are to put yourselves in the condition in this country which I understand physiologists are in some parts of Germany, where there is no limit? MR PEMBREY.—I think there should be no limit; that is to say, that a recognised physiologist should be given a licence to cover all experiments.

14,094. CHAIRMAN.—Without anæsthetics? MR PEMBREY.—Without anæsthetics, or with anæsthetics and without certificates.

14,097. CHAIRMAN.—The Act deals with physical pain? MR PEMBREY.—I cannot see the difference between physical and mental pain from a physiological point of view.

14,098. CHAIRMAN. There are a great many cases which come on the border line in everything, but I think there are a vast number of cases in which you would say that the pain is mental pain, and not physical? MR PEMBREY.—I do not think that physiology can really separate the two.

14,099.—CHAIRMAN.—I am not using any scientific

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Question

language. I am using the language of everyday conversation. In a certain sense, of course, you may trace mental pain to certain physical causes? MR PEMBREY. —I quite see what you mean; it is that mental pain is the worse form of pain.

14,100. CHAIRMAN.—There is a great difference between what we call a broken heart and a broken leg? MR PEMBREY.—Yes.

14,101. CHAIRMAN.—You seem to think they are the same thing? MR PEMBREY.—No, I do not admit that, if it is taken down in evidence.

14,291. CHAIRMAN.—However, we may take it now as an accepted fact, may we, that Malta fever does come from the milk of goats? COLONEL BRUCE.—So far as human proof can go I think it is absolutely proved.

16,099. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Now Mr Pembrey, in answer to Question 14,090, said: "I think we ought to be given a licence to cover all experiments. I think that the Act is entirely antagonistic to the advancement of physiology. If we were given a licence for all experiments, there would be no more cruelty. There would be a great saving of time and a great limitation of work, and there would actually be in the long run a saving. *Q*. What do you mean by a licence for all experiments? *A*. I mean without any conditions. *Q*. With or without anæsthesia? *A*. Yes, without any limitation at all, and without certifi-

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Question

cates. *Q.* That is to say, you are to put yourselves in the condition in this country which, I understand, physiologists are in in some parts of Germany, where there is no limit? A. I think there should be no limit—that is to say, that a recognised physiologist should be given a licence to cover all experiments. *Q.* Without anæsthetics? *A.* Without anæsthetics, or with anæsthetics without certificates." Does that state your view? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Undoubtedly; in this way: I propose that an applicant for a licence should state on that application exactly what he is going to do, whether he is going to do experiments with anæsthetics or without anæsthetics, although no such application has ever been made since 1876; or whether he is simply going to do inoculation experiments. In fact, he should put upon his application the details of his proposed experiments, so that the Home Secretary should know exactly what he is going to do; but the Home Secretary, being thus informed of what is going to be done, would still, of course, under the Act, have the plenary power which he possesses at the present time, of deciding whether a licence should be granted or not.

16,136. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—I understand from you that in your opinion, to experiment upon man is immoral? SIR VICTOR

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Question

HORSLEY.—Certainly. A modification in surgical procedure might be a trivial matter, in that it did not involve any risk to life, and that, if tried on a man first, would by many people be called an experiment. I should not object to that if there was really no risk to the individual on whom it was tried, and, of course, that has been the practice of all surgeons who have not first tried their methods on animals; it has been a common practice, I mean, up to the present time. But I suggest that as a general principle, it is undoubtedly immoral. If a new idea or a new method is to be tried, it certainly ought to be tried on an animal first, because, as I have pointed out in my previous evidence, it is not only that you do not know the result until you have made the experiment, but you actually do not know that your method of performing the procedure is going to be the best.

16,144. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Recently, I think Dr Garnault, in Paris, has inoculated himself with tuberculosis? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Yes.

16,145. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Do you think that is moral or immoral? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY—I think it is decidedly immoral, because practically it was one form of committing suicide, or it might be.

16,146. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—That is to say, it would be immoral to expose a human being

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Question.

to peril or disease? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY —Yes, to disable him.

16,147. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—The knowledge obtained from the experiments on human beings in that way would, in your opinion, be immoral knowledge. SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—I think it would be immorally gained.

16,148. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—And you ought not to use it? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Oh, no.

16,149. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—I understood you to say that the knowledge obtained by an immoral procedure ought not to be used; that it was immoral to do so? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—What I said was that persons who held that vivisection was immoral were not entitled to use the knowledge thus gained.

16,150. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—But you hold that human vivisection is immoral? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Certainly.

16,151. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Would you not be similarly barred from using knowledge obtained by human vivisection? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Certainly.

16,152. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—That is what I put to you? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—I beg your pardon. I did not understand your question. I certainly think so.

16,153. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Was not some knowledge obtained by the experiments of Herophilus upon human beings? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—We are told so, but it

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Question.

is very uncertain really whether he actually did vivisect human beings. It is said that he anatomised them.

16,154. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Is it not said that he dissected alive some 600 persons? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—The allegation is made.

16,155. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—He was so charged by Tertullian, was he not? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Yes, I believe so, but we do not actually know what knowledge he did gain by those alleged vivisections of human beings.

16,156. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Have you not called attention to the work of Herophilus in your book on "The Brain and Spinal Cord?" SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Yes, I have quoted him in my historical narrative.

16157. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Do you suggest that he, by his investigations, added knowledge with regard to the nervous system? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—He is alleged to have done so.

16,158. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Was he "the first to discover the peripheral nervous system or nerves, that these latter were connected with the brain and spinal cord, and that they conveyed sensory impressions?" SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—He was so alleged.

16,159. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Do you not allege it yourself? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—No, I quote it, but I should be very sorry to vouch for its accuracy, because, as a matter of fact, the most detailed experiments on

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Question

conduction are those of Galen, which I also quote.

16,160. SIR WILLIAM COLLLINS.—Was Galen not charged with experiments on human beings? —SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—He was accused of it.

16,161. SIR WILLLIAM COLLINS.—He did use a good many animals for experiments, did he not? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Yes, the animal apparently that he used was the pig, and in the mediæval period they also used the pig.

16,162. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—I gather from your book that you set a good deal of store upon the experiments made by Galen? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Yes.

16,163. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Have the results which he obtained remained absolutely correct until the present day? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Yes, they are the foundation of our knowledge.

16,245. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—You are not, I think, a member of the present Tuberculosis Commission? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY. —No, I am not.

16,246. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Do you accept the view that the so-called tubercle bacillus is the cause of tuberculosis? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Of course.

16,247. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—And is it capable of being transmitted hereditarily? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Do you mean by the spermotozoa to the ovum, or in the ovum itself?

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Question.

16,248. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—The reason I ask is because of your own special report upon that former Committee? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—My Minority Report of one, you mean?

16,249. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—May I read the words to remind you of what you wrote: "Tuberculosis is notorious, even among the laity, as a disease which is transmitted from parent to offspring. This is a fact with which cattle-breeders are specially familiar, and which finds strong expression in the evidence attached to this Report. Further, this generally received truth has been completely confirmed by the results of scientific investigation, as is also duly set forth in this Report." That is to say, the result of scientific investigation, prior to the report of that Departmental Committee, led to the conclusion that tuberculosis was hereditarily transmissible?—SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Yes, that was because Baumgarten had found the bacillus in the ovum in a rabbit, and Johns in a new-born calf. Of course, if that occurred, clearly you could say then that that individual if the embryo developed, in spite of the bacillus, would be an instance of hereditary transmission.

16,250. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Is the hereditary transmission of tuberculosis accepted by pathologists to-day? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Not in man, so far as I know.

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Question.

16,251. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—In animals? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—That I do not know. But the question then before the Departmental Committee was the question whether certain infected prize bulls communicated the disease, and the evidence before the Committee was to the effect that they did.

16,252. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—And you suggested that there should be legislation to prevent breeding from those tuberculous animals? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—My Minority Report went a great deal further than that. The reason why I was in a minority of one was because I proposed the extirpation of the disease by stamping out, and by the compensation of the owners; but none of my fellow Committee-men would report in favour of compensating the owners.

16,253. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—But there was also this point of legislation with regard to preventing breeding? SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.—Naturally, but that was only a side issue compared with the enormous question of compensation.

16,529. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—You agree with the general line of the medical and physiological evidence, I suppose? MR OSLER.—Fully, particularly with that of Professor Starling, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, whose evidence I have read.

16,801. LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—The anæsthetic is

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Question.

now given through a tracheal tube, which necessitates a painful operation before anæsthesia is commenced.

16,802. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—On the contrary, the animal is anæsthetised before the wound is made? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—In experiments I saw, the operation of tracheotomy was done first.

16,803. SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.—Without anæsthetics? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—Yes.

16,804. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—Where was that? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—In Edinburgh, in Professor Rutherford's laboratory. I have narrated them in my précis.

16,805. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—What date? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—1890.

16,806. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—I suppose there was no necessity for it? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—No necessity whatever that I know of.

16,807. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—And you wish the Commission to infer that that is ordinarily what is done in physiological laboratories? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—I can only speak from my own observation. I understand that that is the way that anæsthetics are usually given in physiological laboratories. DR WILSON.—It would be a violation of the Act. SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.—It is a violation of the Act certainly; an offence is committed if that is done. WITNESS.—I have seen it done.

16,836.—SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—You also on your

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précis state that, owing to the rejection by physiologists of the results of the work of the Hyderabad Commission on Chloroform, vivisection experiments have been brought into disrepute in Great Britain. I fail quite to see the bearing of that. LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—Because they are not done painlessly, as I take it they ought to be. Vivisection experiments are not done painlessly.

16,837. MR RAM.—Is that your opinion, or your knowledge from facts? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—It is from what I have seen myself.

17,794. SIR WILLIAM CHURCH.—But you would be in favour of doing away with all certificates for persons who were in the position of head of a laboratory? MR BRADFORD.—Yes, I think so.

19,663. SIR JOHN M'FADYEAN.—You think that under the existing law the Inspector must be present? MR SCOTT.—Yes, that I believe to be the law.

19,664. SIR JOHN M'FADYEAN.—Have you read the Act? MR SCOTT.—No.

20,987. CHAIRMAN.—What was it that he (Dr Gaskell) said? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—He said they had had no anæsthetic; but they had had some morphin; and he led me to understand that they had had it so as to be able to report that the dogs had had an anæsthetic so as to hoodwink the Inspector.

20,988. CHAIRMAN.—I want to know what he said?

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LIEUT.-COL. LAWRIE.—That they had had no anæsthetic at all except a small dose of morphin.

20,989. CHAIRMAN.—And at that time you say their throats had been opened? LIEUT.-COL. LAWRIE.—Yes.

21,097. SIR JOHN M'FADYEAN.—What I should regard as signs of frightful agony in a dog would be violent contortions of the body and great disturbance of the respiration in an attempt to howl. Was anything of that sort exhibited by these dogs? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—When dogs are in the last extremity of pain, they are in such a fright of getting something more that they lie generally as quiet as they can; and the shivering I saw that day was a sign to me of terrific pain.

21,098. SIR JOHN M'FADYEAN.—But still they were lying quiet? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—I could not say actually they were lying quietly. They were shaking with fright.

21,099. SIR JOHN M'FADYEAN.—It is hardly right in answer to my question, which is directed to finding out whether they were suffering agony or not, to say that they were shivering with agony. All it seems to me that you are entitled to say, is that they were shivering? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—Not at all. I am entitled to say what I saw—that they were shivering with agony; which they certainly were.

21,268. MR RAM.—What do you mean, then, by his

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Question.

(Dr Gaskell) giving morphin and calling it an anæsthetic in order to satisfy the Act? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—I understood only what he himself said, that is all; that that was why he had given it.

21,269. MR RAM.—Have you ever in the fourteen years till a month ago repeated that statement of his to anybody? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—Repeatedly.

21,270. MR RAM.—Can you name anybody to whom you have repeated it? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—I have mentioned it to hundreds of people in India, Dr Bomford, Sir Lauder Brunton, and everybody, of course.

21,271. MR RAM.—To Sir Lauder Brunton? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—Yes.

21,274. MR RAM.—Was it a matter that filled you with horror? LIEUT.-COL. E. LAWRIE.—I cannot say that it filled me with horror. I thought it was horribly cruel.

21,709. CHAIRMAN.—What did you see of that part of the business? MR GASKELL.—I have endeavoured to carry back my memory to remember when I came into the laboratory, but I cannot tell you. All I know is, that I did come before luncheon in order to receive Colonel Lawrie. You must understand that we had made many of these experiments before; the research was finished, the whole thing was done, and there were simply two extra ones to please Colonel Lawrie.

21,710. CHAIRMAN.—You had made this very ex-

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Question.

periment frequently before at the request of Colonel Lawrie? MR GASKELL.—At the request of the Nizam's Government; and we had sent our report over, and it was all finished and done with. That was two years before or more.

21,718. CHAIRMAN.—If it was only that memories might be mistaken about whether you said 10 drops or 10 grains, that would be a very different matter; but he (Colonel Lawrie) goes on to say what is more important. Did you say to him that the morphia had been given not to prevent pain, but in order to hoodwink the Inspector? MR GASKELL.—I have told you I have not the faintest remembrance of what I did say, but I am absolutely certain that I never said that. I should never have dreamed of saying it; and it is such a silly thing to say.

A quotation from a letter addressed to the British Medical Association, signed by A Member of the Provisional Committee of the Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research, the 12th April 1882, published in the British Medical Journal:—

"The working physiologists of the three kingdoms have expressly stated that they do not desire (at least, for the present) to attempt to abolish the Act, of which we are all ashamed, but to secure its being harmlessly administered. To speak with authority to public opinion, and to bring effectual pressure

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upon officials, needs other means than those which are suited to the arena of controversy."

DR CRILE (SURGICAL SHOCK, EXPERIMENT CXXXIII.). Fox-terrier; weight, fifteen kilos. Duration of experiment, two and a half hours. Chloroform and ether anæsthesia. Central pressure in right common carotid, peripheral in the left femoral. In adjusting the canula solution of magnesium sulphate was accidentally admitted into carotid. Convulsions followed, with lowering of pressure and cessation of respiration. Artificial respiration was practised for about thirty minutes. Applied Bunsen's flame to the paw; respiration was immediately restored. After it was supposed that normal respiration would not again appear, and opportunities had been given for its restoration, Bunsen's flame to the right paw caused marked rise in pressure and establishment of respiration. The anterior crural and the sciatic nerves were injected with a four per cent. solution of cocaine, then the flame was applied to the foot as before; fall in blood-pressure followed. In the control experiments, as well as in this, the dog was not under full anæsthesia. In the former the animal struggled on application of the flame; after the injection of cocaine he did not. There was apparently blocking of the sensory impulses from the paw. Like experiments were made on the opposite paw, first as a control, and then by injecting cocaine into the sheaths of the sciatic and the anterior crural nerves. A circular skin incision was made around the thigh, so as to prevent possible impulses passing through the skin. The results in this case bore out those

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noted in the first experiment. The animal was fi
killed by allowing the saline solution from the pres
bottle to flow into the carotid. There was a strai
ening out of the limbs and a convulsive action,
death.

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APPENDIX C

(Full text of the Act of 1876)

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

[39 & 40 Vict. CH. 77.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

Clause

1. Short title.
2. Prohibition of painful experiments on animals.
3. General restrictions as to performance of painful experiments on animals.
4. Use of urari as an anæsthetic prohibited.
5. Special restrictions on painful experiments on dogs, cats, etc.
6. Absolute prohibition of public exhibition of painful experiments.

Administration of Law

7. Registry of place for performance of experiments.
8. Licence by Secretary of State.
9. Reports to Secretary of State.
10. Inspection by Secretary of State.
11. Certificate of scientific bodies for exceptions to general regulations.
12. Power of judge to grant licence for experiment when necessary in criminal case.

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Legal Proceedings

Clause

13. Entry on warrant by justice.
14. Prosecution of offences and recovery of penalties in England.
15. Power of offender in England to elect to be tried on indictment, and not by summary jurisdiction.
16. Form of appeal to quarter sessions.
17. Prosecution of offences and recovery of penalties in Scotland.
18. Prosecution of offences and recovery of penalties in Ireland.
19. Power of offender in Ireland to elect to be tried on indictment, and not by summary jurisdiction.
20. Interpretation of " the Secretary of State " as to Ireland.
21. Prosecution of licensed person only with leave of the Secretary of State.
22. Act not to apply to certain animals.

CHAPTER 77

AN Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals.

[15th August 1876.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to cruelty to animals by extending it to the cases of animals which for medical, physiological, or other scientific purposes are subjected when alive to experiments calculated to inflict pain:

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Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876."

2. A person shall not perform on a living animal any experiment calculated to give pain, except subject to the restrictions imposed by this Act. Any person performing or taking part in performing any experiment calculated to give pain, in contravention of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and if it be the second or any subsequent offence, be liable, at the discretion of the court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

3. The following restrictions are imposed by this Act with respect to the performance on any living animal of an experiment calculated to give pain; that is to say,

(1) The experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering; and

(2) The experiment must be performed by a person holding such licence from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in this Act referred to as the Secretary of State, as is in this Act mentioned, and in the case of a person holding such conditional licence as is herein-

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after mentioned, or of experiments performed for the purpose of instruction in a registered place; and

(3) The animal must during the whole of the experiment be under the influence of some anæsthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain; and

(4) The animal must, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anæsthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic which has been administered; and

(5) The experiment shall not be performed as an illustratiou of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, colleges, or elsewhere; and

(6) The experiment shall not be performed for the purpose of attaining manual skill.

Provided as follows; that is to say,

(1) Experiments may be performed under the foregoing provisions as to the use of anæsthetics by a person giving illustrations of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, or colleges, or elsewhere, on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned, that the proposed experiments are absolutely necessary for the due instruction of the persons to whom such lectures are given with a view to their acquiring physiological knowledge or knowledge which will be useful to them for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering; and

(2) Experiments may be performed without anæsthetics on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned that insensibility cannot

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be produced without necessarily frustrating the object of such experiments; and

(3) Experiments may be performed without the person who performed such experiments being under an obligation to cause the animal on which any such experiment is performed to be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned, that the so killing the animal would necessarily frustrate the object of the experiment, and provided that the animal be killed as soon as such object has been attained; and

(4) Experiments may be performed not directly for the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering, but for the purpose of testing a particular former discovery alleged to have been made for the advancement of such knowledge as last aforesaid, on such certificate being given as is in this Act mentioned that such testing is absolutely necessary for the effectual advancement of such knowledge.

4. The substance known as urari or curare shall not for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be an anæsthetic.

5. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, an experiment calculated to give pain shall not be performed without anæsthetics on a dog or cat, except on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned, stating, in addition to the statements herein-before required to be made in such certificate,

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that for reasons specified in the certificate the object of the experiment will be necessarily frustrated unless it is performed on an animal similar in constitution and habits to a cat or dog, and no other animal is calculated to give pain shall not be performed on any horse, ass, or mule except on such certificate being given as in this Act mentioned that the object of the experiment will be necessarily frustrated unless it is performed on a horse, ass, or mule, and that no other animal is available for such experiment.

6. Any exhibition to the general public, whether admitted on payment of money or gratuitously, of experiments on living animals calculated to give pain shall be illegal.

Any person performing or aiding in performing such experiments shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and if it be the second or any subsequent offence, be liable, at the discretion of the court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

And any person publishing any notice of any such intended exhibition by advertisement in a newspaper, placard, or otherwise shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

A person punished for an offence under this section shall not for the same offence be punishable under any other section of this Act.

Administration of Law

7. The Secretary of State may insert, as a con-

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dition of granting any licence, a provision in such license that the place in which any experiment is to be performed by the licensee is to be registered in such manner as the Secretary of State may from time to time by any general or special order direct; provided that every place for the performance of experiments for the purpose of instruction under this Act shall be approved by the Secretary of State, and shall be registered in such manner as he may from time to time by any general or special order direct.

8. The Secretary of State may licence any person whom he may think qualified to hold a licence to perform experiments under this Act. A licence granted by him may be for such time as he may think fit, and may be revoked by him on his being satisfied that such licence ought to be revoked. There may be annexed to such licence any conditions which the Secretary of State may think expedient for the purpose of better carrying into effect the objects of this Act, but not inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

9. The Secretary of State may direct any person performing experiments under this Act from time to time to make such reports to him of the result of such experiments, in such form and with such details as he may require.

10. The Secretary of State shall cause all registered places to be from time to time visited by inspectors for the purpose of securing a compliance with the provisions of this Act, and the Secretary of State may, with the assent of the Treasury as to number, appoint any special inspectors, or may from time to time assign the duties of any such inspectors to such officers in the employment of the Government, who

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may be willing to accept the same, as he may think fit, either permanently or temporarily.

11. Any application for a licence under this Act and a certificate given as in this Act mentioned must be signed by one or more of the following persons; that is to say,

The President of the Royal Society;
The President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh;
The President of Royal Irish Academy;
The Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin;
The Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin;
The President of the General Medical Council;
The President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow;
The President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or the President of the Royal Veterinary College, London, but in the case only on an experiment to be performed under anæsthetics with a view to the advancement by new discovery of veterinary science;

and also (unless the applicant be a professor of physiology, medicine, anatomy, medical jurisprudence, materia medica, or surgery in a university in Great Britain or Ireland, or in University College, London, or in a college in Great Britain or Ireland, incorporated by royal charter) by a professor of physiology, medicine, anatomy, medical jurisprudence, materia medica, or surgery in a university in Great Britain or Ireland, or in University College, London, or in a college in Great Britain or Ireland, incorporated by royal charter.

Provided that where any person applying for a certificate under this Act is himself one of the persons

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authorised to sign such certificate, the signature of some other of such persons shall be substituted for the signature of the applicant.

A certificate under this section may be given for such time or for such series of experiments as the person or persons signing the certificate may think expedient.

A copy of any certificate under this section shall be forwarded by the applicant to the Secretary of State, but shall not be available until one week after a copy has been so forwarded.

The Secretary of State may at any time disallow or suspend any certificate given under this section.

12. The powers conferred by this Act of granting a licence or giving a certificate for the performance of experiments on living animals may be exercised by an order in writing under the hand of any judge of the High Court of Justice in England, of the High Court of Session in Scotland, or of any of the superior courts in Ireland, including any court to which the jurisdiction of such last-mentioned courts may be transferred, in a case where such judge is satisfied that it is essential for the purposes of justice in a criminal case to make any such experiment.

Legal Proceedings

13. A justice of the peace, on information on oath that there is reasonable ground to believe that experiments in contravention of this Act are being performed by an unlicensed person in any place not registered under this Act may issue his warrant authorising any officer or constable of police to enter

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justice of the peace, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court, or give such other security by deposit of money or otherwise as the justice may allow; and

(4) Where the appellant is in custody the justice may, if he think fit, on the appellant entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, release him from custody; and

(5) The court of appeal may adjourn the appeal, and upon the hearing thereof they may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction, or remit the matter to the court of summary jurisdiction with the opinion of the court of appeal thereon, or make such other order in the matter as the court thinks just, and if the matter be remitted to the court of summary jurdisiction the said last-mentioned court shall thereupon re-hear and decide the information in accordance with the order of the said court of appeal. The court of appeal may also make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as the court thinks just.

17. In Scotland, offences against this Act may be prosecuted and penalties under this Act recovered under the provisions of the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, or if a person accused of any offence against this Act in respect of which a penalty of more than five pounds can be imposed, on appearing before a court of summary jurisdiction, declare that he objects

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to being tried for such offence in the court of summary jurisdiction, proceedings may be taken against him on indictment in the Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh or on circuit.

Every person found liable in any penalty or costs shall be liable in default of immediate payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or until such penalty or costs are sooner paid.

18. In Ireland, offences against this Act may be prosecuted and penalties under this Act recovered in a summary manner, subject and according to the provisions with respect to the prosecution of offences, the recovery of penalties, and to appeal of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act amending the same, and in Dublin of the Acts regulating the powers of justices of the peace or of the police of Dublin metropolis. All penalties recovered under this Act shall be applied in manner directed by the Fines (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act amending the same.

19. In Ireland, here a person is accused before a court of summary jurisdiction of any offence against this Act in respect of which a penalty of more than five pounds can be imposed, the accused may, on appearing before the court of summary jurisdiction, declare that he objects to being tried for such offence by a court of summary jurisdiction, and thereupon the court of summary jurisdiction may deal with the case in all respects as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence and not an offence punishable on summary conviction, and the offence may be prosecuted on indictment accordingly.

20. In the application of this Act to Ireland the term " the Secretary of State " shall be construed to

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mean the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being.

21. A prosecution under this Act against a licensed person shall not be instituted except with the assent in writing of the Secretary of State.

22. This Act shall not apply to invertebrate animals.

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APPENDIX D

(Full text of my Bill to take the place of the Act of 1876)

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

Clause.

1. Painful experiments on animals.
2. General restrictions as to performance of painful experiments on animals.
3. Experiments not calculated to give pain in their initial stages.
4. Prohibition of certain experiments on the eye.
5. Prohibition of public exhibition of painful experiments.
6. Licence by Secretary of State.
7. Reference of applications for licence to advisory body.
8. Inspection.
9. Power of judge to grant licence for experiment when necessary in criminal case.
10. Reports of experiments.
11. Preservation of copies of licences and reports.
12. Penalties.
13. Entry on warrant by justice.
14. Prosecution of licensed person.
15. Appeal to quarter sessions.

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Clause.
16. Application to Ireland.
17. Definitions.
18. Commencement, short title, and repeal.
SCHEDULE.

MEMORANDUM

The object of this Bill is to carry out the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Vivisection and embodied in their Report of March 1912, including those contained in the Reservation Memorandum signed by Col. Lockwood, Sir Wm. Collins, and Dr Wilson.

A BILL TO

MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1.—(1) A person shall not perform on a living animal any experiment calculated to give pain, except subject to the restrictions imposed by this Act.

(2) Any person performing or taking part in performing any experiment calculated to give pain, in contravention of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

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2. The following restrictions are imposed by this Act with respect to the performance on any living animal of an experiment calculated to give pain (that is to say) :—

(*a*) The experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of (1) physiological knowledge, or (2) of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering ; and

(*b*) The experiment must be performed by a person holding such licence from the Secretary of State as is in this Act mentioned and in accordance with the terms on which the licence was granted ; and

(*c*) The animal must during the whole of the experiment be under the influence of an anæsthetic ; and

(*d*) The animal must be killed while it is under the influence of the anæsthetic, and before it recovers therefrom ; and

(*e*) The experiment shall not be performed as an illustration of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, colleges, or elsewhere ; and

(*f*) The experiment shall not be performed for the purpose of attaining manual skill ; and

(*g*) The substance known as urari or curare shall not be used or administered for the purpose of or during the experiment ; and

(*h*) An inspector shall be present throughout the whole course of the experiment :

Provided that this section shall not apply to an animal whose brain has been completely destroyed ; but if this operation is performed by way of experiment on any animal, it shall be deemed to be an

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7.—(1) The Secretary of State may submit any application for a licence to perform experiments on living animals to an advisory body selected by him from lists of persons nominated by the Royal Society and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London respectively, and the advisory body shall if so consulted report to the Secretary of State their opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of granting a licence.

(2) No person who holds or who has held a licence under this Act or under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, shall be a member of the advisory body, and the names of all members of the advisory body shall be duly published upon their appointment by the Secretary of State.

(3) In the application of this section to Ireland references to the Royal Irish Academy and Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Dublin shall be substituted for references to the Royal Society and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London respectively.

8.—(1) The Secretary of State may, with the assent of the Treasury as to number, appoint inspectors for the purposes of this Act, or may from time to time assign the duties of any such inspectors to such officers in the employment of the Government who may be willing to accept the same as he may think fit, either permanently or temporarily, and all such persons are in this Act referred to as inspectors. In making any such appointment or assignment of duties, special regard shall be paid to the reputation of the person in question for humaneness.

(2) The Secretary of State shall cause all registered places to be frequently visited by inspectors for the

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purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that animals are kept in any place for the purpose of experiment, he shall cause that place frequently to be visited by an inspector for the purpose of securing that the animals are treated with due care and humaneness, and in any case where an inspector finds that any animals so kept are not so treated, he shall forthwith send a report of the facts to the Secretary of State.

9. The powers conferred by this Act of granting a licence for the performance of experiments on living animals may be exercised by an order in writing under the hand of any judge of the High Court, or in Scotland of the Court of Session, in a case where the judge is satisfied that it is essential for the purposes of justice in a criminal case to make any such experiment.

10.—(1) Every person to whom a licence to perform an experiment or a series of experiments has been granted shall, after the experiment, or in the case of a series of experiments after each experiment, to which the licence relates, make forthwith a detailed chronological report of the description, course, and result of the experiment to the Secretary of State.

(2) The report shall be in the form set out in the schedule to this Act, with such variations as circumstances require, and shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State within fourteen days after the completion of the experiment.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section or any of them shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

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11.—Copies of all licences to perform experiments and of all reports of experiments under this Act shall be kept by the Secretary of State and shall be open to inspection by any person, on payment of a fee not exceeding one shilling, at such times and places as the Secretary of State may direct.

12.—Any person guilty of an offence against this Act shall, unless some other penalty is expressly specified, be liable on summary conviction, in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

13.—(1) A justice of the peace, on information on oath that there is reasonable ground to believe that experiments in contravention of this Act are being performed in any place, may issue his warrant authorising any constable to enter and search such place, and to take the names and addresses of the persons found therein.

(2) Any person who refuses admission on demand to a constable so authorised, or obstructs any such constable in the execution of his duty under this section, or who refuses on demand to disclose his name or address, or gives a false name or address, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

14.—A prosecution under this Act against a licensed person may be instituted notwithstanding anything in the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, or the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, at any time within a period of two years from the time when the matter of complaint arose: Provided always that it shall be a condition precedent

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to the institution of such proceedings that the prosecutor shall deposit in the court before which the case shall be tried the sum of fifty pounds as security for costs.

The said court may, in the event of the defendant being acquitted or the case being dismissed, order to be paid to the defendant such portion of the said fifty pounds as the court may think fit.

15.—(1) If any person thinks himself aggrieved by any conviction by a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act, he may appeal to quarter sessions.

(2) This section shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

16.—In the application of this Act to Ireland the term " the Secretary of State " shall be construed to mean the Chief Secretary.

17.—In this Act—

The expression " animal " does not include invertebrate animals.

The expression " anæsthetic " means a general anæsthetic of the nature of a respirable drug or gas, such as chloroform or ether, or alcohol chloroform and ether combined, of sufficient power to prevent an animal from feeling pain.

The expression " experiment " includes all processes for obtaining sera or vaccines for commercial or other purposes.

18.—(1) This Act shall come into operation upon the first day of January nineteen hundred and fifteen.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1914.

(3) The Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, is hereby repealed.

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SCHEDULE

Form of Report as to Experiment by Licensed Person.

Name of Licensed Person.	Date of Experiment.	Place where Experiment performed.
Animal upon which Experiment performed.	**Duration of Experiment.**	**How Experiment performed.**
Description of Experiment.	**Chronological History and Course of Experiment.**	**Result of Experiment.**

I certify that the particulars above set forth are true and correct.

Dated the of 19 .

[To be signed by the licensee who made Experiment.]

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